THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 255 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Lodge Captures 4 Nazis; Belgian Cabinets Formed; Credit Pool Set Up in N. Y.

The World's Day—September 26, 1944

New England: Former Senator Traps Patrol

Lieut. Col. Henry Cabot Lodge, former Republican United States Senator from Massachusetts, has been credited with the capture of four German prisoners. The announcement gave the first indication that the former Senator had been promoted from a major to lieutenant colonel. [Page 2.]

In the first report on the Hartford, Conn., circus fire, an official of the Chamber of Commerce asserted that a similar toll of life could be avoided in the future by "removing fear" from the minds of spectators. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts residents who received their State income tax bills late will not be charged interest on overdue payments caused by the delay, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, said today. [Page 2.]

"Evaluation" of armed services educational experience will be an impressively big job when service men and women come back and apply for further education, says Aaron J. Brumbaugh, Vice-President, American Council of Education. He spoke to 100 New England educators in Boston today. [Page 2.]

Five Democrats and no Republicans running for Representative in Congress get approval of Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which also rejects Governor Saltonstall because of his labor record as a member of the State Legislature. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Pierlot Forms New Belgian Cabinet

Premier Hubert Pierlot announced the formation of a new government of "national concentration" for liberated Belgium, according to a Brussels Radio broadcast. The new cabinet contains representatives of all parties, including the Communist. Three hold-over members besides Premier Pierlot are: Foreign Minister Paul Spaak; Finance Minister Camille Gutt, and Minister of Colonies Albert de Vleeschauwer.

A violent attack on the London Polish Government made recently by Edward Osobka Morawski, Chairman of the Polish National Liberation Committee, was radiocast by the Moscow Radio while President Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government in exile pondered the recommendation of his Cabinet that he oust Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as commander in chief. [First Page, Second Section.]

Britain intends to build some 4,000,000 permanent houses within 12 years, it was announced in the House of Commons. Meanwhile, applications are on hand for the erection of 221,000 temporary homes.

German factory workers will be allowed only 15 minutes for their mid-day meal under a new plan to step up war production, according to the Nazi press. One worker will be appointed "table führer" at each table to see that his companions obey the new regulation.

Charges that the Indian Army is "a purely mercenary one" and that its quality and morale are low were vigorously refuted by L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, who claims that the statements are "libels" and made by an American columnist "apparently for purposes connected with electioneering maneuvers in his own country."

National: Postwar Credit Pool Set Up in N. Y.

A $100,000,000 credit pool for reconversion and postwar needs of small businesses was set up in New York by 23 banks under the auspices of the American Bankers Association. [Financial Page.]

Steel production was resumed at the Corrigan-McKinney plant of Republic Steel Corporation in Cleveland after 140 trainmen stopped work in an "illegal strike" according to a spokesman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over a disciplinary discharge of a trainman.

Earmarking of $585,000,000 for loan purposes to Rural Electrification Associations over a three-year postwar period has been recommended by President Roosevelt and the Budget Bureau, a conference of REA officials in Denver was told by William J. Neal, REA Deputy Administrator.

A total of 1,395 of 1,794 eligible employees of seven western New York flour mills voted to strike at an unspecified time, the National Labor Relations Board office in Buffalo announced. The dispute involves wages, vacation pay, and shift bonuses.

Washington: War-Bond Holders Urged Not to Cash

Hope that War-Bond owners would not cash bonds except in cases of "absolute necessity" was expressed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in announcing that 10,000 banks will be equipped for immediate cashing beginning Oct. 2.

Canada: Electric Power Use Curb to Be Lifted

Restrictions on the use of electric power in Ontario and Quebec will be lifted Oct. 1, and paper mills which have been operating on a part-time basis will resume full production after that date.

Australia: N. Y.-West Coast Consulates Planned

Australia will establish consulates at New York and San Francisco, it has been announced in Canberra. The Commonwealth will also appoint press attachés to the Australian Ministers in Washington and Chungking and to the High Commissioners in Ottawa and New Delhi.

Americas: Gasoline Rationed in Mexico City

Mexico City, with two thirds of the nation's 150,000 automobiles, started rationing gasoline temporarily because supplies have been cut by a broken pipe line and storm-wrecked rail lines. A private car gets a gallon and a third daily.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Police Held Afraid to Speak On Issue of Adequate Salaries

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's average policeman is acutely interested in restoring the dignity of his profession and in securing humane working hours and adequate salaries, but is afraid to speak up for himself or as a group for fear of reprisals in the form of "extra punishment duty" or even dismissal, Henry R. Carley, Boston attorney and former member of the Police Department, said today.

Mr. Carley, who told members of the Boston City Council at a hearing yesterday on police and firemen salaries that he had been in touch with some 500 policemen during the past several years in an unofficial, unpaid capacity, said that personal problems of individual Boston policemen have been ignored for so long a time by administrators that a steady process of demoralization is at work among the 2,000 members of the force.

He contended that morale in the department is about as low as it was before the police strike of 1919, and that they were "right-minded to strike, but that they are too intelligent to do it."

As an example of how financial problems of police are some-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, September 26, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	5
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	10
True Religious Fervor (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	8
Vermont Letter	4
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	5
Classified	13
Hotels and Resorts (grouped)	9
Travel (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Gen. Bor' Emerges From Underground

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 26

The real name of Warsaw's patriot "General Bor" was disclosed today to be Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, who became commander of the Undeground army in the summer of 1943 when the Gestapo caught its former chief.

The Polish Forces Press Bureau said General Komorowski helped defend Warsaw in 1939. After the collapse of Poland, he vanished and organized Underground forces around Krakow.

5,000 Farms In Bay State For G-I Joes

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Purchase of 5,000 Massachusetts farms by returning veterans, and a harvest of better living, better citizenship, and a better form of government, were predicted today by speakers at the "Salute to the Victory Garden Harvest" luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler this noon.

"Within five years after the war," said Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, "we may look for a turnover in the ownership of at least a million of the six million farms in this country. In the same proportion, about 5,000 farms would change hands in Massachusetts.

"I think, too, we have here in this State an additional opportunity for 10,000 or 12,000 part-time farms for veterans and for people in industry who seek places of their own where they can produce part or all of their own living."

Seed Harvest

Bountiful harvests from the seeds which have grown in wartime Victory Gardens were stressed by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College. "We have planted seeds in the gardens as good citizens," he said. "We have tended those seeds and they have brought us food, almost in excess of what we need. In contributing our share to other activities of every kind, we have been planting seeds that should give us a wonderful harvest in the way of better living, better citizenship, and a better form of government."

Reviewing the work of Governor Saltonstall's State Committee on Gardening, appointed early in 1942, Dr. Baker outlined the methods by which the people of Massachusetts were educated in turning the soil and planting the seeds for their Victory Garden harvests.

"During the season of 1943, there were around 400,000 Victory Gardens throughout Massachusetts. As these came into production, canning demonstrations were

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Allies Clamp Dimout on Arnhem Fight; Nazi Guerrillas Stalk Victors in West; Formula Taking Shape at Dumbarton

Security league setup shows magnitude of task to guarantee world peace.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks parley for establishing a postwar security organization is ending with something less than complete agreement between the British, American, and Russian delegates. But the satisfaction over the 90-per cent area of agreement outweighs in official circles here disappointment over those issues still in dispute.

The magnitude of the task undertaken became increasingly clear as the weeks unrolled. It was nothing less than the discovery of a formula that would guarantee world peace and national security. As President Roosevelt suggested at a recent press conference, one should not be surprised or disappointed that such a goal is not attained overnight.

Agreement by the delegates on the outline of the organizational setup of a future world league came fairly quickly, raising false hopes that agreement on details of how security was to maintained and aggression suppressed could be as easily reached.

Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in particular, anticipated a quick conclusion of the Russo-Anglo-American phase of the conversations, but as his three-weeks estimate dragged on to six weeks, it became obvious that there were specific issues involved that only heads of states were in a position to unravel.

It is strongly hoped here and widely believed that another personal meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Misister Churchill and Premier Stalin shortly will take place.

Postwar Security Parley

It is possible that prior to such a meeting, although it is generally believed more reasonable that it should come after, there will be a conference of all the United Nations for discussion of postwar security. Prime Minister Churchill, returning to London from Quebec today, assured Commons there would be such an all-in parley once agreement between the Big Four had been reached.

Commons debate also stressed a point which is frequently overlooked in discussing these negotiations, namely, that while they are being conducted on an official level, any proposals agreed on are not binding on the governments represented. While Premier Stalin might be in a position to assure Russian acceptance of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Final plan for Reich from Washington due to await decisions by Soviet Union.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—No final American plan on what to do with a beaten Germany is expected until the Soviet Union has made clear its ideas on the subject.

While this does not mean that Washington will adopt in full any plan put forward by the Russians, it does suggest, according to information here, that the Soviet's decision regarding Germany will be accepted as the main basis or outline for the over-all Allied program.

The reason for this is believed to be twofold. First, there is the conviction that Russia, being closer to Germany and having suffered incomparably more severely at Nazi hands than has the United States, feels far more strongly about Germany's future.

Second, there is the belief, due to many factors, that the success of any postwar plan for controlling Germany depends primarily upon Russia, and that, therefore, Russia is the first of the Big Three which must be satisfied.

Bluntly put, this would mean that if there is any large amount of compromising to be done among the United States, Britain and Russia over Germany, the first two could be expected to make the bulk of the concessions.

Despite the talk of splits among and within the Allied Governments on this subject, it is held that they are differences of degree rather than of kind. So far as can be learned, no responsible Allied official is asking for what might be termed a "soft" peace for Germany. All are apparently agreed on the need for conditions which will not only discourage the Germans from ever making war again but which will make it impossible for them to do so.

Thus it is incorrect to say, as some observers have been tempted to, that Secretary of State Cordell Hull is sponsoring a "soft" peace and Secreary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is advocating a "hard" one. Neither official questions the necessity for stripping the warlike Teuton of any further chance of again running mad across the continent of Europe.

May Go to White House

They seem, however, not to have reached full agreement on the best means of achieving this goal. Reduced to the simplest form, Secretary Morgenthau would appear to believe that Germany's industry should be eliminated, while Secretary Hull takes the view it should be merely rigidly controlled. The Morgenthau side thinks that even a controlled Germany cannot be trusted, while the Hull side feels that a de-industrialization of Germany would create such poverty and discontent that another world conflict would be unavoidable.

In view of the fact that the three-man committee, composed of Mr. Hull, Mr. Morgenthau and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Going Somewhere?

A German officer carries his personal luggage into a prisoners' compound during surrender of Gen. Eric Elster's troops in France.

Grim Guerrilla Warfare Aided by Vichy Gestapo

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 26—Both in France and in occupied German territory, far behind the front as well as in the battle line, the Nazi fight for survival has reached a peak of desperation.

While Allied forces are meeting the most bitter resistance yet in their offensive against Hitler's armies, behind the lines, too, the Germans are carrying on a vicious Underground struggle.

It now is possible to disclose that, in addition to illicit activities of German soldiers in civilian clothes on territory of the Reich held by Americans which have resulted in the killing, wounding or capture of a number of United States soldiers, in many places inside France considerable "partisan" forces of German troops, SS, and Gestapo, mostly in civilian clothes, are proving a grave menace.

It is not merely a question of isolated pockets of resistance by units of the German Army cut off and left behind. Several such pockets exist, but they are being traced and gradually eliminated.

What has happened is that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Germans are hiding in woods and hills—wherever the nature of the country permits concealment—and making raids, mostly by night, against individual American soldiers or small groups of the French Forces of the

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Soviet Navy attacks aid speedy land advance in Baltics—8th Army crosses Rubicon.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Eisenhower suddenly has clamped down a strict censorship on the middle Holland front. The reason is presumably that a sudden change of tactics has become necessary around the 50-mile Eindhoven-Arnhem corridor which has given the Allies some trouble during the past nine days.

The dropping of a sizable force of British paratroopers at Arnhem presupposed that General Dempsey's British Second Army was operating a wide Schlieffen-like encircling move around the northern end of the West Wall. For this movement, the paratroopers would hold the Neder Rhine bridge intact and save time for the main operation.

The paratroopers were not intended to stand for more than a week, as they have done already, battered day and night on all sides. Today they are 1,000 yards back from the river, precariously holding their own in the woods. Supplies are reaching them sometimes, rushed along the corridor under heavy fire. Three times the Germans cut through the corridor and were thrust out again in heavy fighting.

The Allied Command appears to have miscalculated the amount of resistance Marshal Rundstedt had prepared at that point. Some of the crack Nazi SS panzer corps increased artillery fire and more planes than the Allies have seen for a long time have been turned against the thin, overextended corridor.

Surprise German moves like the sudden forcing of several thousand refugees through the Allied lines are serving to hinder the Allies at a critical point in their operations.

Against such preparations, a wide encircling movement becomes highly dangerous for the attacker. General Montgomery presumably has been compelled to change his tactics.

He may be expected first to stabilize his line, either by withdrawing from the corridor or by widening it so that it can be defended. He would then be in a position to prepare another break-through, toward Cologne or elsewhere—for all of which operations a close censorship may be required.

The only quarter in which the Allies are making rapid progress at the moment is at the Baltic end of the Russian line, where, except for a small enclave just around Virtsu at the far western corner of Estonia, the whole of that state has been overrun. Russian naval units have come into the picture with attacks on island points of Ristna and Osel, two-way guardians of the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland. One report states that the rapid overrunning of the northern Estonian coast was partly the work of the Navy.

Farther south, in Latvia, the Russians are closing in on Riga, being 40 miles away to the south.

In Italy, General Leese's Eighth Army crossed the little Fiumicino River—not important today, but a mighty name in the past when, as the Rubicon, it was crossed by Augustus Caesar's armies marching into Cisalpine Gaul. Nevertheless, the crossing may be symbolic of big changes on the Italian front.

Western Front:

News Dimout Veils Battle for Arnhem

While Supreme Headquarters has ordered a news dimout over the struggle for Dutch Arnhem, German radiocasts said British air-borne troops still held out there.

The Berlin Radio also asserted

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Dewey Replies With Fire To Prove G.O.P. Charges

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, Sapulpa, Okla., Sept. 26—Though he may not have met his master, Political Leader Franklin D. Roosevelt has today met his match.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's caustic, scorching, riveting reply to the President's opening speech leaves him very definitely in the ring, and if Mr. Roosevelt wants to conduct the rest of this campaign as a political slugging contest, Governor Dewey is positively eager for the next round. Both Governor and Mrs. Dewey are relaxing momentarily from the rigors of campaigning while they are here visiting Mrs. Dewey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orla Hutt.

The fire and fury of Governor Dewey's Oklahoma City performance proved that he can stand up under political attack and return it in force. It answered many doubts in the thoughts of Republican leaders, who, however much they believed that right was on his side, were unsure whether the Governor could effectively retaliate to Mr. Roosevelt's skillful and pungent political barrage.

He did. It will be the urgent task of the independent voter to sift where the most truth lies in the hot-and-cold-running debate which now is under way between the two candidates, but it is apparent now that the President did not succeed in blowing Governor Dewey off the political stage—that, to the contrary, the Governor has raised his voice, heated his vocabulary, and stalked, unperturbed, front and center.

In content, in adroitness, in effectiveness of delivery, Governor Dewey's latest speech represents the most blistering, bombarding assault which has been directed against Mr. Roosevelt in any national election. It was like pinpoint bombing with political TNT. There will, no doubt, be divided opinion as to whether the Republican nominee hit the right points or whether he always hit them with the most valid arguments, but plainly he hit with something everything which Mr. Roosevelt threw into the air last week end, almost before it had landed.

From here out, the Governor is hopeful that in what he considers the best interests of the country, the President will not again, in his words, sink the campaign to mud slinging, ridicule, wisecracks, frivolity, and fiction. He pledges that

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Text of Governor Dewey's speech at Oklahoma City: Page 9.

'Underground Arms' Sent Into Reich

By Ernest Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first "shipment" of the "means of active resistance," promised to the foreign workers inside Germany in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's message, was delivered yesterday in the form of tens of thousands of pocket-size incendiaries which Allied planes dropped over the Frankfurt-Ludwigshafen-Koblenz area.

As reported by a clandestine source, while the whole area rocked under a terrific air pounding and the local population, including police, Elite Guard, and military garrisons, was engaged in fire fighting and rescue work, a number of Allied planes unleashed the "underground weapons" over previously designated spots.

The weapon is described as a flat parcel of about 3½ by 5½ inches. It is filled with chemicals of undisclosed composition. Through the middle runs a small copper tube. According to the instructions printed on the cover of the parcel in French, Italian, Russian, Dutch, Norwegian, Czech, Serbian, and German, the finder is advised that in order to activate the incendiary he simply has to squeeze the copper tube as one would a tube of tooth paste.

Thirty minutes later the parcel will noiselessly burst into a flame that cannot be put out by water, sand, or any of the more common extinguishers. Apart from its size, the incendiary has two marked advantages: it remains usable for a relatively unlimited time, and it is harmless as long as the small copper tube has not been tampered with.

As soon as the first news of the rain of "pocket incendiaries" reached the German authorities, the City and County Guard, SS, Hitler Youth, and riot squads were mobolized. An intensive search for the dangerous weapons was organized and special SS commandos were dispatched to the foreign workers' camps in the area.

The enormous camp of the I. G. Dye Trust in Ludwigshafen, which houses 50,000 foreign workers of all nationalities, and the Dutch workers' camp in Frankfurt were given a particularly thorough combing.

Up to late last night, some 25,000 incendiaries were said to have been found by or surrendered to the authorities. It is believed, how-

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Eisenhower's Plea

By the Associated Press

Supreme Headquarters, A. E. F., Sept. 26

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has radiocast an appeal to the 12,000,000 foreign workers in Germany to rise against the Nazis.

Text of radiocast: Page 7.

U. S. Bans Its Shipping From Ports in Argentina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The United States' relations with the unrecognized Farrell regime in Argentina were deliberately worsened today as the State Department, which is convinced that Argentina is the seat of fascism in the Western World, announced that beginning Oct. 1 American ships northbound would be banned from Argentine ports.

The Department explained that the diversion of ships from the Argentine run was the result of wartime requirements for those bottoms in other areas, but by adding that those countries that had contributed effectively to the prosecution of the war would continue to receive American aid in their domestic shipping it really exposed its hand.

Recent testimony by Attorney General Francis Biddle also has disclosed that the Justice Department as well as the State Department was completely persuaded that Argentine fascism was prepared to serve as protector and tool of German fascism and big industry.

This was followed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's charge that Argentina had become the focus of fascism in the New World.

From what can be learned here of the situation in Argentina, the Farrell regime apparently is so-

Continued on Page 14, Column 2

Discharges Reach Half of Inductions

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said today that inductions into the armed forces now are at the rate of 70,000 monthly and that discharges are averaging "about half that number" a month.

"I don't anticipate the end of the European war will affect the rate of inductions at all," he added at a press conference.

Educational Evaluation Of Veterans Held Big Job

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Homecoming veterans seeking further education in high schools, colleges and universities, will face a barrage of examinations to gain credit for their service education, Aaron J. Brumbaugh, vice-president of the American Council of Education, told more than 100 educators from New England and the Middle Atlantic States at the Hotel Kenmore today.

Subject of today's session was "The Evaluation of the Training, Experience and Education Received in the Armed Forces."

More than 3,000,000 service people are taking formal education courses, or are receiving special instruction in the armed forces, said Mr. Brumbaugh, and the number of these needing evaluation when discharged will be "impressively large."

A supplement to the examination method of evaluation will be the use of a handbook now being issued by the American Council of Education, Mr. Brumbaugh announced, entitled, "A Guide to Evaluation of Education and Experience in the Armed Forces."

Formation of a council of qualified consultants by each educational institution which could take into consideration individual factors governing the institution and the applicant is another method educators can use to evaluate in-service training, said Mr. Brumbaugh.

Service men and women are vitally interested in off-duty education as a means of preparing for better jobs when they come home, said Lieut. Cornelius P. Turner, in charge of the accrediting work of the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Letters from those on duty, in all parts of the world, show that the American student doesn't change when he puts on a uniform. He still wants to know what credits he will earn if he completes his courses, the Lieutenant added.

Although in service, his vision is on his postwar life and he wants to plan his education with that in view, Lieutenant Turner said.

The function of the accrediting division of the USAFI, he added, is to furnish schools, colleges and universities with the facts regarding the educational progress of students taking these courses, and not to furnish a list of actual academic credits.

Such information is furnished to educational institutions as well as business firms who are interested in the increased education which their employees have had in the armed forces.

Colleges were urged to readjust their admission requirements so that veterans will receive credit for their educational development during war service by Lieut. Commander Earl J. McGrath of the Education Services Section of the Navy at last night's meeting.

"A flexible admission procedure, based upon careful examination of what the serviceman has learned and what his basic intellectual power is, will be a more just arrangement for veterans than the usual admission practices," said Commander McGrath, who is soon to retire from active service and return to his former position as Dean of Administration of the University of Buffalo.

War service will have matured and broadened many of the veterans so that their concept of education will not be satisfied by the systems which they left to join the armed forces, Lieut. Col. Herbert G. Espy of the Information and Education Division of the Army Service Forces told the educators. "Fresh plans should be made to cope with the fresh spirit our returning soldiers will bring to the schools," he said.

Establishment of counseling centers in the colleges of New England, taking advantage of the facilities already in operation, is the first step in the counseling program of the Veterans Administration, I. D. Scott, chief of the Advisement and Guidance Division of the Veterans Administration, announced to the session yesterday afternoon.

Such counseling will be established on accepted procedure, said Mr. Scott, who forcefully told the educators that the present situation is only "the first raindrop of a storm which we must be prepared to cope with intelligently."

Quashing Sought In Pay-Roll Case

Arguing that a pay-roll offense at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard was against the shipyard and not against the Government, Attorney J. B. Nunes, of New Bedford, sought today to have a Federal indictment against John E. Gonsalves, of West Falmouth, quashed. He appeared before Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court at Boston.

Mr. Gonsalves was one of about 140 former workers at the shipyard in Hingham, named in indictments for allegedly defrauding the Government, to a total extent of some $500,000, by submitting false time slips.

Assistant United States Attorney Joseph M. Hargedon opposed the motion to quash. Judge Healey took the question under advisement, after partially granting another motion for a bill of particulars regarding details of the alleged offense.

Rotary Club Luncheon

Governor Saltonstall will be the speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler tomorrow at 12:30, it has been announced. His subject will be: "Some Current Problems as I See Them From the Governor's Office."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LAST WEEK
of
Exhibition of Paintings
by
HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL
and other
EARLY AMERICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTERS
through
GEORGE INNESS
ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES
559 Boylston St. Boston

Smith Patterson Co.

A New Mounting
... for your diamond. 14K gold, plain, or diamond studded —all are the same Smith Patterson quality.
We cordially invite you to visit us at our new location.
Prices include 20% tax
Smith Patterson Co. INC.
NOW AT 45 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

90 Marines Net Capture Of 850 Nazis

Details of the capture of 850 Germans, while occupying three strategic islands off Marseilles during the invasion of Southern France, were disclosed today by Marine Capt. Francis R. Schlesinger, of Franklin, N. H., and other members of the U. S. Marine detachment of the Cruiser Augusta, now in Philadelphia for reconditioning after months of fighting in the European theater.

Captain Schlesinger's disclosures were contained in a story by Master Technical Sergeant John W. Black, of Woodbury, N. J., a Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.

Outnumbered nearly ten to one, 90 Marines from the U. S. S. Augusta and the U. S. S. Philadelphia, took over the islands of Ratoneau, Pomegues, and D'If within minutes of the completion of surrender negotiations on Aug. 29.

The three-hour trip from ship to shore in a minesweeper, said Captain Schlesinger, who was in charge of the contingent, was as tense as any beach assault. The Germans had not yet capitulated, and there was no assurance that they would.

"They had been firing at our warships all morning," said Captain Schlesinger, "and a launch was shelled the previous day when it tried to put some naval officers ashore under a flag of truce. In front of our minesweeper was a destroyer, hoping to arrange surrender before any landing was made. On the shore, we could see the heavy batteries. The tension was pretty high."

Some of the strain was relieved by a monkey, the pet of the minesweeper's crew. It romped about the ship and chattered wildly as it swung from the yardarms.

When the Marines' ship was about 1,000 yards offshore, a small boat, flying a truce signal, put out from land. Two German officers boarded the American ship. Half an hour later, they left, and the Marines followed them in. Flying from Ratoneau now was a huge white flag.

By sunset, the 90 Marines had rounded up 600 prisoners. Able-bodied Germans were enclosed within a barbed wire stockade.

The Augusta Marines participating in the landing included the following from Massachusetts: Second Lieut. John W. Ward, Boston; Corporal James G. Sevene, Greenfield; Privates First Class Joseph A. Cole, Allston; Charles Patrick Doyle, Boston; Franklin J. Gleason, Springfield; Thomas J. Lonergan, Peabody; Robert C. MacLean, Lynn; and James W. Marley, Fall River.

Fast Transport Launched

Official United States Navy

U. S. S. Wantuck Hits Water at Quincy, Mass.

Originally designed as a destroyer escort vessel, the Wantuck became a transport and slid into the water at Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyard yesterday. It is named for Private John J. Wantuck, United States Marine Corps, of Elmira, N. Y., who was killed in courageous action against the Japanese in New Guinea in 1943. His sister, Miss Mary Wantuck, shown in the inset, sponsored the vessel.

Man Reporter Put on the Spot; A Fashion Show Is What He Got

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Go down to the Copley-Plaza and get some men's angles on the Nettie Rosenstein fashion show that Filene's is running," the City Editor ordered the other day. Personally, I doubted if angle was just the word, but I went.

Once or twice I was on the verge of emitting that two-toned whistle with which G. I.'s greet the sight of a pretty girl in a pretty dress. But fortunately the fashion reporter, who sat alongside, restrained me.

Dredged from my miscellany of knowledge is the recollection that Nettie Rosenstein is one of those names you think of in the same breath with Hattie Carnegie, Sophie, Milgrim, Irene or Adrian. You can see from this that I sometimes read the screen credits at the movies.

But if mere man may be permitted to comment on such a strictly feminine event as this fashion show, I should like to record my deep amazement at Rosenstein's "black magic." What she can do with black fabrics—in street clothes, afternoon, dinner and evening dresses—is something to make a man gasp. And even I could see that she uses black superbly with the new shades she is publicizing this year—pink lightning, rocket blue, wild plum, baba au rhum—I had to borrow the Fashion Reporter's notes to get those colors straight.

The hats—oh, the hats! "Impossibilities" by Lily Dache and John-Frederics, but carried off with éclat by the models. They were high style, I'm told, and frankly some of them were so high style that any right-thinking husband would start kidding his wife the minute she showed up in one. But we can let that pass, I suppose.

Before the show started I looked around with understandable curiosity to see how many other men were there. Maybe half a dozen were tucked unobstrusively into corner seats. But though he wasn't present at the show, many a Boston man is going to know there was a Nettie Rosenstein show, come the end of the month. The beating those charge accounts will get!

That one glance was the only time I remember bothering about the men. As the Ruby Newman orchestra slid into the soft, glamorous music of "Amour," "Begin the Beguine," "Stardust" and kindred numbers, Arlene Francis of the radio stepped onto the small stage at the head of the runway, girded for the mistress of ceremonies chore in a very neat brown and black Rosenstein frock dotted with sequins.

And for the next hour, life became just one beauteous Powers model after another—oh, yes, I almost forgot, they were wearing dresses or coats or suits designed by Rosenstein.

The details of the costumes escaped me, and even our Fashion Reporter, who had the advantage of me, could scarcely keep up with the descriptions of the 150 creations that floated by us.

If I rate the "oh's" and "ah's" and despairing gasps of the feminine part of the audience correctly, the show was a success. As we left the hotel, our Fashion Reporter, who was gotten up in a nice little black dress herself with chartreuse hat and gloves, was bursting with frustration. Those Nettie Rosenstein numbers and a reporter's salary!

Anyway, I can now report that the whole thing was 'way over my head and out of my field—but who's kicking!

Police Held Afraid to Speak On Issue of Adequate Salaries

Continued from Page 1

times ignored, particularly since patrolmen are not allowed to do any other than police work, he told of the case of one policeman who found it impossible to pay his bills and support his wife and four children on his salary of $40 a week, or a "take-home" salary of about $37-$38.

The man reluctantly secured a job for his wife, who, after putting the children to bed, must go to work at 11 p. m. The husband, on rising in the morning, prepares breakfast for the children and gets them ready for school before his wife returns from work, and shortly after she arrives, goes off to work himself.

If the man was permitted to work as a part-time guard at a defense plant, or in similar position, or given a higher salary, his family would not suffer as it now does, Mr. Carley pointed out.

Deleterious outside influences and pressures are bound to tear down the morale of a man in such a position, and in some cases they have quite destroyed the character of the patrolman, Mr. Carley said.

Possible relief for such cases and hundreds of others was on the horizon today with Mayor Tobin's announcement that he favored a raise in salaries for both firemen and policemen, who are paid on the same wage scale. The major stumbling block is that first the Mayor, as he himself said, must ascertain whether there are sufficient funds in the City Treasury to permit such a raise.

Entitled to $200

Yesterday, in the City Council executive session chambers where firemen had about 12 representatives speaking for them and where police had only two "unofficial" pleaders, Samuel G. Thorner, counsel for the Local 718, International Association of Firefighters, said that Boston police and firemen are entitled to a $200 raise, if they are to be treated on a par with the average large city employee.

He pointed out that although Boston ranks ninth in population in the country, police and fire salaries are in the 137th position.

"Taxpayers ought to realize," Mr. Thorner said to Council members, "that if they didn't maintain the morale of police and firemen they suffer in other ways—lack of zeal, possible graft on the part of some, and a general laxness while on duty."

As an answer to efforts of police to organize themselves into an effective group for purposes of collective bargaining, the Mayor made public a plan by which police might organize within their own department. At present members of the department are not permitted to join any outside organized union.

The plan directs that members of the force might hold elections in each police division to choose a committee of three men "to meet periodically with the local captains about local division conditions."

Chairmen selected from each of these groups of three would meet and elect an executive committee of three to five men who could confer with the Mayor, Police Commissioner and Superintendent of Police.

As still another recommendation, Mr. Thorner, A. F. of L., counsel for the firemen, put forward the thought that possibly the election of someone to represent police from within the ranks of the already organized Boston Police Relief Association might eliminate any overlapping or duplication of efforts.

Informal Adult Evening Classes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Beginning October 2
Classes in crafts, languages, music, personnel management, psychology, public speaking, and English.
THE ASSOCIATION SCHOOL
Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Ave., Boston
Ken. 7800

Lodge Single Handed Captures Four Nazis

By the Associated Press

With the American Seventh Army, Sept. 26.

Not all reconnaissance officers are heroes to their jeep drivers but Lieut. Col. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., former U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, is.

Yesterday he captured four German prisoners who were operating as a patrol and the fact became known only when Colonel Lodge's driver, Pvt. Henry Howell, Portsmouth, Ohio, told the story.

"The Colonel was looking through field glasses and all of a sudden he told me to hop in a jeep as we were going to take some prisoners," Private Howell said.

"It turned out he had spotted the Germans a long way off. When we got close to them Colonel Lodge pulled out a pistol, leaped out of the jeep and the prisoners threw their hands in the air."

Colonel Lodge turned his prisoners over to Sergeant Christopher Brady of Roxbury, Mass., after driving to the nearest Army outfit behind the lines.

Colonel Lodge's current assignment is front line reconnaissance for the Operations Branch of Sixth Army Group Headquarters.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Little temperature change tonight, lowest temperature near 54. Slightly cooler Wednesday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and cooler tonight. Wednesday fair and cool.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Little temperature change tonight. Slightly cooler Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:23 a. m.; height 8.4 feet
Wednesday, 7:39 p. m.; height 9.6 feet

5,000 Farms In Bay State For G-I Joes

Continued from Page 1

put on all over the State. It is estimated," he said, "that more than 60,000,000 cans were put up in the fall of that year.

"During the present season," he continued, "it is estimated that almost as many gardens were planted as in 1943. However, people learned about soil and seed and fertilizer, so that there has been better gardening, a better use of the soil, and it is quite possible that when the harvests are all in we will find that more food was produced than during the last season.

"As the war comes to a close," Dr. Baker added, "there may be less need for the continuation of Victory gardening. However, so much has been learned, and so many satisfactions have come when a seed grows in the garden, that it is hoped that much more gardening will be done by people everywhere than in the years previous to the outbreak of the war."

In this connection, Commissioner Webster, who endeavored to answer the question he proposed in the subject of his talk: "Should G. I. Joe Buy a Farm," said that "it would be very unfortunate for all concerned if any veterans should use all of their resources and credit to buy a farm and enter upon a very complicated business in which they have little or no skill.

"The worst thing that could happen, not only to the returning veterans and to agriculture, but to the national economy, itself, would be to have too great an influx of additional food producers. It would demoralize the whole economy, just the same as if returning veterans all went into advertising businesses.

"I think one of the most important jobs for our Department during the next few years is to assist in a program of screening out the proper veterans for the proper farms. I feel that the Governor's rehabilitation committee, plus the unity of the Committee working with the Department of Agriculture and the State College and Extension Service, can render a great service to returning veterans by the working out of a training program for would-be farmers.

"There are many in industry who want to get away from riveting machines, just as much as those who want to get away from artillery. For all these, there must be training—a minimum of a year, at least—six months at a State agricultural school, and six months on a practical farm, if prosperity is to continue."

Evening Schools Offering Courses Beginning Monday

Opportunities for studying commercial and general subjects for trade training are being offered in 28 evening high, elementary and trade schools, the Boston School Committee announced today. Classes begin next Monday.

Registration for the evening classes began last night and already hundreds of persons who ordinarily work during the day are taking advantage of the opportunities offered.

Study credits for high school diplomas may be obtained in the classes, and post-graduate work or refresher courses may be taken as well, the Committee announced as it appealed to high school students who failed to return to school this year because of outside work to complete their education.

Registrations will be accepted at the following high schools: English High, Montgomery Street; Boston Clerical, in the old Roxbury High on Warren Street; Brighton High, Warren Street; Dorchester Evening High School, Talbot Avenue; East Boston High, at the John H. Barnes Building, Marion Street; Hyde Park High, Central Street; Roslindale High, Poplar Street, and South Boston High, Thomas Park.

No Fine for Late Income Tax Bills

Massachusetts citizens who pay a State income tax will not be charged interest for late payment if their bills are delayed in reaching them, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, said today.

Because of the large number of war workers who are paying a State tax for the first time this year the mailing of bills for the balance of the 1943 tax due Oct. 1 has been delayed, Mr. Long said.

For the past three weeks, the Commissioner added, all workers in the State Income Tax Division have been assigned to sending out bills which are now being mailed Long said, will pay a State in- at the rate of 30,000 a day. Approximately 683,000 persons, Mr. come tax this year, compared with a normal figure of roughly 380,000.

Lever Brothers Honored For Safety Achievements

Lever Brothers Company has been awarded the year's prize of the National Safety Council in recognition of "outstanding safety achievements."

According to the citation, the company's plant at Hammond, Ind., completed nearly 4,000,000 man-hours without a disabling accident—a record in the soap-making industry—while its Edgewater, N. J., plant retains the all-time safety record for the vegetable oils and shortening industry. The award was made last evening by Col. John Stilwell, President of the Council, on the Lux Radio Theater program, and was accepted for the company by Cecil B. DeMille.

Bay State A. F. L. Backs All Democrats in House

The four Democratic Representatives from Massachusetts will have the backing of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor because of their favorable labor records, as also will State Senator James P. McAndrews of Adams, the Democratic nominee in the First District.

While the policy of the Federation is declared to be nonpartisan—supporting friends and defeating enemies in either party—the Federation does not this year elect to support any Republicans for Congress, because it says it cannot find one with a good labor record.

Announcement of the congressional slate of the American Federation of Labor wing of organized labor was made here today by Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

The four Representatives approved are James M. Curley of Boston; Philip J. Philbin of Clinton; Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence; John W. McCormack of Dorchester.

"The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor follows the policy of indorsing on the record," Mr. Wilkinson said. "This means that all Congressmen that have a labor record that has been approved by the American Federation of Labor at Washington will be supported by the Massachusetts State Federation.

Depends Wholly on Record

"We make no special indorsements of our own but depend on the reports of the A. F. of L.

"President William Green of the A. F. of L. has personally indicated that the A. F. of L. is favorable to the re-election of Congressman Curley. President Green commented that under Mr. Curley as Governor, Massachusetts enacted more favorable labor legislation than under any other Governor of the Commonwealth.

"His record in Congress in his early period from 1911 to 1914 and in the present Congress shows 10 favorable votes and one unfavorable. This last was a vote on Dec. 17, 1912, on placing a literacy test on immigrants. He voted against this restriction. He was once paired facorably and is reported as three times not voting.

"Congressman Philbin had six favorable and one unfavorable vote. This was on a matter of minor importance. He was twice paired favorably and once unfavorably and three times not voting.

"Congressman Lane's voting record shows 13 votes favorable to labor and none unfavorable, not voting once.

"Congressman McCormack had 28 favorable and eight unfavorable, not voting twice."

To Support McAndrews

Mr. Wilkinson added that Mr. McAndrews, who is running for the seat in the First District made vacant by the retirement of Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) had a very good record in the State Senate, and though he lacked the Congressional record for an outright indorsement, the Federation would give him its support.

Running over the records of the Republican members of the House, whom it will not approve, Mr. Wilkinson read this data as compiled by the A. F. of L. as follows:

Second District, Charles R. Clason of Springfield 15 favorable and 11 unfavorable, absent six times; Fourth, Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, 19 favorable and 11 unfavorable, once paired unfavorably, not voting six times; Fifth, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, 24 favorable and 14 unfavorable, paired favorably once; Sixth, George J. Bates of Salem, 11 favorable and 14 unfavorable, paired unfavorably once, not voting six times; Eighth, Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, four favorable and five unfavorable, three times not voting; Thirteenth, Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, 19 favorable and 16 unfavorable, three times not voting; and Fourteenth, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, 21 favorable to labor, 16 unfavorable, and not voting twice.

Attitude on Saltonstall

On the race for the United States Senate Mr. Wilkinson said: "Our position is that Governor Saltonstall's very poor labor record when he was a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature definitely precludes any indorsement of his labor record by the State Federation of Labor.

"This is contrary to stories featured by some national columnists. The State Federation of Labor has not changed its attitude with respect to Governor Saltonsall, and is making no indorsement of any kind in the Senatorial campaign."

What constitutes a favorable and unfavorable labor vote differs between the A. F. of L. and its rival, the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Wilkinson noted that the A. F. of L. did not include in its records some of the things the C. I. O. counted as bad votes. For instance, the A. F. of L. considered a vote for continuation of the Dies Committee investigating subversive activities a good vote, while the C. I. O. regarded it as a bad vote.

A state-wide political meeting of units of the Federation will be held in Worcester next Saturday to work out its program for the November elections. Plans for rallies, radio time, etc., will be taken up.

Launching of New Argonaut Scheduled for Next Sunday

War Activities of New England

Launching of a new submarine, the U. S. S. Argonaut, at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard next Sunday was announced today by Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, commandant of the Navy Yard.

This new giant undersea craft will take the place of the famous submarine of the same name which was "presumed to be lost" when it failed to return from an attack on a Japanese convoy in the waters near New Britain on Feb. 21, 1943.

Sponsor of the Argonaut will be Mrs. Allan R. McCann of Washington, wife of a Navy captain.

The launching will be a double ceremony as another submarine, the U. S. S. Quillback, will take to the water at the same time. Sponsor of the Quillback will be Mrs. J. A. Tyree, Jr., of Washington, wife of a Navy Commander.

Army-Navy Award

Two more New England war plants have received the Army-Navy E award for excellence in the manufacture of war materials, according to announcements from the War and Navy Departments, yesterday.

They are the Groisser and Schlager Iron Works of Somerville and the Imperial Knife Company of Providence, R. I.

District Engineer

Assignment of Col. Homer B. Pettit, formerly of the Persian Gulf Command, to the post of District Engineer of the Boston Engineer District of the United States Army, is announced today by Division Headquarters in Boston.

Colonel Pettit has been on duty in the Corps of Engineers since 1918, and was District Commander of the Desert District of the Persian Gulf Command for the past year.

Lieut. Col. Henry P. Dunbar, former District Engineer in Boston, has been reassigned to the New England Division as special assistant to Col. G. W. Gillette, Division Engineer.

Shipyard Artists

Skilled shipyard workers are proving their versatility in the field of art at the yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation in South Portland, Maine, according to an announcement which states that 35 of the workers will have works of art in the New England Ship Artists exhibit which will open next Sunday at the Sweatt Memorial Galleries in Portland.

Oil paintings, water colors, and photographic studies will be shown. Committee members conducting the show include Malcolm S. Howe, chairman Donald MacKay of the drafting department; Guy Nichols, yard photographer, and Herbert Jones of the Operating crew.

Records Broken

Two records were broken when Civil Air Patrol Cadet Robert B. Astrachan of Dorchester took the Army Aviation Cadet test, Capt. Frank F. Hennessey, CAP Wing Intelligence officer, announced yesterday.

The Dorchester youth received the highest mark ever achieved in such an examination in the First Service Command District. He also answered the first 36 questions correctly, the first time this has been done by a candidate for the Air Corps enlisted reserve.

Whelton Honored

Sergeant Frank Whelton, of Dorchester, former Assistant Secretary to Mayor Tobin, has been awarded the Purple Heart as a base hospital in Hawaii, for wounds incurred while he was fighting at Guam last July with the 306th Infantry, 77th Division. His father, Frank Whelton, Sr., served with the 77th Division during the last war and also received a Purple Heart for valor in action and the Croix de Guerre, personally bestowed on him by Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in 1918.

Cape Cod Wire Service Being Rapidly Restored

Restoration of electric and telephone service on hurricane-swept Cape Cod to a near normal condition by the end of this week was predicted today by John E. Buckley, Director of the Gas, Electric, and Water Division of the State Department of Public Utilities, following a 200-mile tour of the Cape area.

Two hundred men, Mr. Buckley said, are working from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. each day restoring service. The first objective, he said, has been the restoration of electric and telephone service to business houses and homes of year-round residents. Mr. Buckley said that at one time following the hurricane 630 miles of poles were damaged by the storm.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a free public lecture on Tapestries to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward at 11 a. m.

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will give a free public lecture on Greek Art at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Saturday

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a free public lecture to be delivered by Miss Alice Maginnis on How to Enjoy Prints, 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Black Lists To Continue After V-E Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain announced last night that black-listing of business firms alleged to be pro-Axis will be continued after victory in Europe in order to penalize firms which have profited by trading with the Nazis and to cut off funds which Nazi leaders might otherwise use in fleeing Germany.

The announcement was interpreted as evidence of a tough postwar Allied economic policy designed to give commercial advantage to business interests which have co-operated with the Allied nations in competition with those interests accused of growing fat on Axis profits.

The policy will be felt especially in such countries as Spain and Sweden, where Axis trade was very heavy and, in fact, began to decline only in recent months when the neutrals finally realized that Hitler could no longer hope even for a compromise peace in Europe.

The policy will be felt in this hemisphere mostly in Argentina, which maintained its links with Germany longer than any other American nation and is currently accused by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of being the headquarters of Fascist operations in the Americas.

Of five reasons listed in the Anglo-American announcement for continuing the black list in force, the very last was that it would constitute a means for economic strangulation of Japan.

Many controls are imposed on black-listed firms by Britain and the United States. Presumably other Allied countries, such as France, will now join in maintaining them. The controls include provision that American and British firms cannot do business with a black-listed firm nor can such firms obtain funds from this country.

Shining loveliness of the hair is your right

Get fresh, radiant hair with Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. Contains no alcohol, no free alkali. Just pure rich olive oil combined with enough coconut and castor oil to create a brilliant blend no single oil can give you . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

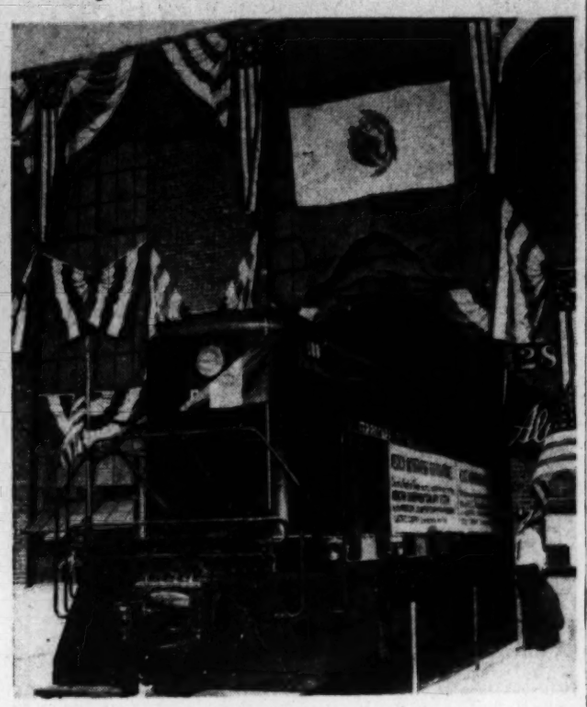
Builds lather in a twinkling . . . dullness, grit, dirt are washed away even faster. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo at your favorite drug, department store, and 5 & 10.

A full 6-ounce bottle for only 35 cents

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • BALTIMORE, MD.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

'Casey Jones' Doll Envoy Is Presented



American Locomotive Company

Symbols of Mexico's Rail Modernization Program

Left: Audrey Roland of Albany, N. Y., daughter of a locomotive engineer, presents a "Casey Jones" doll to J. A. Maynard, locomotive "messenger" who will deliver it, along with this Diesel locomotive for the Mexican Government Railway System, to the daughter of President Avila Camacho of Mexico. The doll was presented during a ceremony at the American Locomotive Company plant at Schenectady, N. Y., at which Señor Don Vincente Sanchez-Gavito, Counselor of the Mexican Embassy, Washington, D. C., announced details of a $54,000,000 modernization program for Mexico's railways. Right: Number 5,504, the last of a fleet of Diesel-electric locomotives, rolls out of the shops of the American Locomotive Company to join a parade of sister locomotives already en route to the Rio Grande as part of the modernization program for the Mexican Railway System.

A. F. L. Heard On Issue Of Wage Changes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor led off today in a 10-day series of hearings on the question whether the National War Labor Board should recommend a change in the wage stabilization policy.

The A. F. of L. submitted its case in detail to a panel several months ago. The hearing before the Board itself was called today to hear oral arguments on the findings of the panel. The panel submitted no recommendations, as such.

Tomorrow and Thursday will be devoted to hearings on the report of a panel which heard the dispute involving the steel manufacturing companies. The hearing will be concerned largely with the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steelworkers' demand for a general wage increase. Companies which wish to argue at length on the union's other demands will be heard on Oct. 4 and Oct. 5.

On Friday and Saturday of this week, the Board will hear arguments on the wage policy involving General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors, the meat packing and glass industries, and the unions which represent workers in those industries.

Representatives of organized industry who are not heard fully at the A. F. of L. hearing today will have a day to themselves on next Tuesday.

Motorist on Long Trip 'Burns' 3 Bales of Hay

LEWISTON, Idaho (AP) — J. W. Jett didn't bother the rationing board for more gasoline when he moved here recently from Stockton, Calif. He brought a team of horses, converted an old car into a wagon and made the trip on three bales of hay.

Louisiana Now Harvesting Large Rice Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—It's harvest time in Louisiana. That meant that the most extensive rice fields of any state—some 571,000 acres—are being cut and threshed. The crop will supply not only the tables of Louisianians but those of other states and foreign lands, for the harvest is good.

The crop will be about 10 per cent below last year, according to official estimates. Even with that reduction, however, it will produce about 21,000,000 bushels. Thanks to mechanization, much of it is being cut with mechanical binders and threshed by machine.

All the rice that the irrigated fields of Louisiana can produce is needed these days. Markets are no problem. But after the war?

Already there is talk of enlarging postwar markets by educating the rest of the country to eat rice as Louisiana does. The agricultural committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce has pointed out the need for such a campaign. To awaken Louisianians to the importance of this work, the committee points out that while the average annual per capita consumption of rice in this state is 40 pounds, the New Englander eats on the average only one tenth of a pound per year!

Folks here don't have to be taught to use rice; they just don't regard a meal as complete without it. It's used in a great variety o ways. Gumbo, a thick Creole soup is poured over fluffy rice to mak a typical Louisiana dish. Rice an red beans is another favorite. Re beans are the variety known a kidney beans in the North. They are stewed, often with meat, and poured over the hot rice. There are innumerable other happy combinations: rice and stewed chicken, rice and shrimp, and rice with any meat gravy. The Army soon learned how important rice is in the diet of Southern boys when servicemen from this section indicated that they felt themselves underfed when they got rice only occasionally. [The Army has adjusted the menu to meet this taste wherever practicable.]

So in urging the rest of the nation to eat more rice, the Louisianians are only doing as they would be done by. To them a section of the country that eats only a tenth of a pound of rice per person per year is definitely undernourished.

Frank F. Bunker

Dr. Frank Forest Bunker, C. S., who passed on in Boston, yesterday, was Manager of the Washington, D. C., office of The Christian Science Committee on Publication, a post to which he was named after many years of active service in educational and business fields in many parts of the United States.

During his long association with education, Dr. Bunker served as principal of elementary schools in California, of the Santa Rosa High School, as instructor in the State Normal School of San Francisco, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Seattle, Wash., and Superintendent of Schools in Berkeley, Calif. Following that he was Manager of an oil corporation, Chief of the City School Division of the United States Bureau of Education, Executive Secretary of the Pan American Union and Editor of Carnegie Institute in Washington.

He became Committee on Publication for the District of Columbia in 1939, being appointed Manager of the Office of the Committee under special wartime authorization of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

In July, 1942, Dr. Bunker was invited by the United States Senate to pronounce the invocation opening its annual sessions as representative of The Christian Science Church. Two years before that he performed a similar service at the opening of the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia by delegation of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

BETTER GO TO BROOKS—

Long before this war, Brooks Brothers were recognized Military Outfitters...and long after it is over (God speed the day!) we'll still be doing business with Army and Navy Officers of every rank and branch. We know our way around in Military circles.

Is there any place more logical in which to select your Overseas Christmas Gift—the most important remembrance you can ever send him? Prices begin at a dollar or two and run as high anyone ought to go in times like these—and goodlooking *service*able suggestions cover an equally broad range of welcome utility.

OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS GIFTS MUST BE MAILED NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 15TH

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, SUPPLIES & ACCESSORIES

346 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 44TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
46 NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.

NEW WRITERS NEEDED

New writers needed to re-write ideas in newspapers, magazines and books. Splendid opportunity to "break into" fascinating writing field. May bring you up to $5.00 per hour spare time. Experience unnecessary. Write today for FREE details. NO OBLIGATION. Postcard will do.

FREE DETAILS

COMFORT WRITER'S SERVICE
210-KI South 7th, St. Louis (2), Mo.

Texas Rebel Democrats To List Own Candidates

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 26 (AP)—Texas anti-Roosevelt Democrats, officially listing themselves as "Texas Regulars," have filed with the Secretary of State a slate of presidential elector nominees for the general election ballot.

Sidney Latham, Secretary of State, accepted the certification by the new party.

Roy Sanderford of Belton, former State Senator, permanent Chairman of the May 23 regular convention which named the electors who were ultimately denied a place on the ballot by a Supreme Court decision, filed the new slate. The court ruled that the September convention's electors, pledged to Roosevelt and Truman, and only those, should be certified for printing on the ballot in the Democratic column.

Mr. Sanderford and Hamilton Rogers of Fort Worth presented the certificate of nomination to Mr. Latham as Chairman and Secretary respectively of the new party.

"The cardinal purpose of this party is to restore constitutional government to the United States and elect a Democrat as the next President," Mr. Sanderford said at a press conference.

"We do not propose to be deterred by a flimsy Supreme Court decision that would either destroy the Democratic Party or surrender it to the satellites of Hillman and Browder, et al."

Mr. Sanderford said state headquarters would be set up in Austin and a campaign organization would be carried to every precinct in the State.

Sherwood Resigns To Help President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch of the OWI, has resigned in order to assist President Roosevelt in his fourth-term bid for re-election.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, appointed Edward W. Barrett, who has been Executive Director of the Overseas Branch since last January, to succeed Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Barrett was an associate editor of Newsweek Magazine.

Mr. Sherwood returned to this country 10 days ago from a sojourn in London. In his letter of resignation to Mr. Davis he said that his "sole purpose" was to take an active part in the campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

NOW THRU OCT. 1st.
THE BIG 3 RING
HAMID-MORTON
CIRCUS
80 Acts—500 People
World's Largest All-Professional Indoor 3-Ring Circus
Boston Garden
Every Evening at 8:30
MATS.: TOMORROW, FRI., SAT., SUN
• Gen. Admission 75c plus tax
• Res. Seats $1.50 and $2.00 inc. tax

Back the Attack
with
MORE War Bonds

With Vitamin D I'm up to par—
The Children's Milk is best by far!

© Borden Co.

BORDEN'S HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D
"The Children's Milk"

The grimmest fact in human history...

Yes, fellow American... *If the average German had known a fraction as much truth about the world as you know, this war would almost surely not have happened.*

You can read those 25 words again. They state a fact, and the fact is grim.

Because a people believed and tried to live a pattern of lies, your world was all but lost.

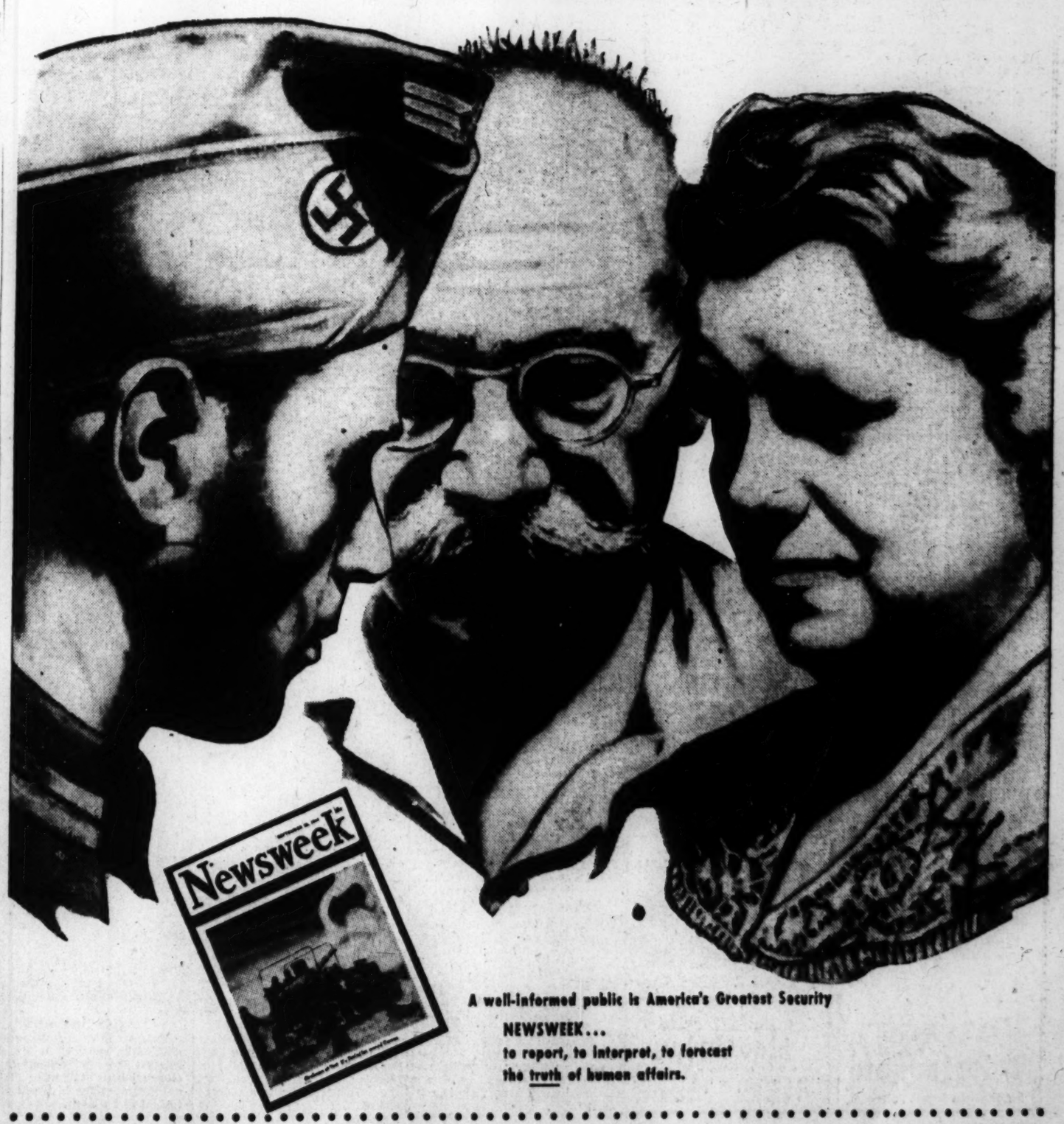
How better could it be shown that from now on man must know his fellow as never before? That from now on you must know your world as never before? That you must have not just a *record* of events *but also a picture of their meaning?* : : :

A chunk of man's future is in your hands. And you are lucky in the chance you have to make the best of it.

Magnificently funneled to your doorstep, the news of the world is yours almost as fast as it happens. Passionately, fearlessly, resourcefully, tirelessly, the working press of America brings you the facts.

And once a week, in its special way, Newsweek helps give you *grasp* of those facts. To *accurate* reporting, Newsweek adds *interpretation* by the best minds we can find. And Newsweek also gives you *forecast* with a record for rightness that is almost uncanny.

You will like Newsweek—as millions of the world's best-informed people already do. It will help you *see* your world more sharply.



A well-informed public is America's Greatest Security

NEWSWEEK...
to report, to interpret, to forecast
the truth of human affairs.

Garden Clubs to Spread Horticultural Plan for Vets

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the demand for horticultural therapy growing at Army and Navy hospitals throughout Massachusetts, the Garden Clubs Service Committee in the Bay State is holding an Indoctrination Day at Horticultural Hall this Thursday to acquaint club members and all who are interested with the how and the wherefore of this wartime project.

Garden Clubs Service, which is sponsored by Garden Clubs of America and the State Garden Club Federation, supplies all the military hospitals in Massachusetts with materials for horticultural therapy and with workers wherever possible. In the winter quantities of flowers and plant material are purchased; in the summer they are grown by garden club members. The work also includes the maintenance of gardens and greenhouses where patients can grow their own flowers and vegetables.

According to Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., general chairman, hospital authorities are becoming increasingly enthusiastic over the service, which will, of course, continue to be a vital one long after the fighting stops.

Registration for Thursday's program is at 10 a. m. Morning speakers, who will describe the work and discuss how Service chairmen can best co-operate with the various organizations involved, will include: Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., head of the Service Committee; Mrs. Minor H. A. Evans, chairman for Cushing General Hospital; George Scott, secretary of Florists Telegraph Delivery Association; Miss Mary Whitelaw, field director, American Red Cross, Chelsea Naval Hospital, and Lieut. Henry L. Sisk, clinical psychologist at Cushing. At 1:30 p. m., Capt. Sidney Licht, reconditioning officer at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, will give an illustrated talk on "The Use of Gardening for Military Patients."

State Voters League

Miss Anna Lord Strauss of New York, new President of the National League of Women Voters, will be the principal speaker at the fall conference of the Massachusetts League on Thursday. The all-day meeting is to be held in the First Congregational Church Cambridge, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President, presiding.

Miss Strauss's address at 10:30 o'clock will be followed by a question period.

The afternoon session will be devoted to round-tables conducted by department chairmen: Mrs. Moses H. Lurie, Economic Welfare; Mrs. Howard Wilson, Education; Miss Emilie H. Everett, Foreign Policy; Mrs. W. Lee Ustick, Government and Its Operation; Mrs. R. G. Hutchinson, Finance; Mrs. William Minot, Legislative; Mrs. Charles V. Morris, Social Welfare. There will also be a round-table on League Orientation for new members. Luncheon will be served in the church at 12:30 p. m.

City Federation Plans

A President's Tea next Friday afternoon for the heads of its 75 affiliated clubs will open the season for the Boston City Federation of Organizations. The tea will be held in the State Room at the Copley-Plaza. In the receiving line will be Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, President; Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Mrs. Howard T. Spalding and Mrs. Malcolm Green, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Edwin Troland, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Walter D. Jewett, Sixth District director.

Other honored guests will include Mrs. Charles A. Ross, President of the Quincy Federation of Women's Organizations; Miss Adelaide B. Ball, President of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs; acting British Consul General Gerald F. Tyrrell and Mrs. Tyrrell, and the Consuls of Cuba, Belgium, Norway, Greece, and China. Mrs. James J. Hepburn of Norwood, President of the Daughters of Massachusetts, is hospitality chairman.

Under its new slogan, "Our Living for Today Builds the World of Tomorrow," the Boston City Federation, which was instrumental in setting up a Citizens' Committee for Uniform Safety Laws, will continue its interest in and action on city problems. It is co-operating with the Boston Development Council and with Commissioner Julius Warren's Committee on Racial Tolerance and Understanding.

Jamaica Plain Club

Members of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club are giving a tea this afternoon to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the purchase of the Loring-Greenough House. Built in 1758 by Commodore Joshua Loring and used during the siege of Boston as General Greene's headquarters, the historic house was bought in 1924 for the purpose of preservation and is gradually being suitably restored.

Guests today are being received by Mrs. Albert W. Goodnow, who was President of the Club when this undertaking was started. Mrs. Samuel Cabot has lent her collection of pictures of Jamaica Pond for the occasion, and Mrs. Dows Dunham is on hand to explain the collection of card cases she is making for the house. Another feature of the celebration is a pictorial exhibition of "How We Did It," showing the various ways in which the Club raised the necessary $60,000 in three years.

Soroptimist Club

Mrs. Rose Aiken, formerly an active member of the Peking, China, Soroptimist Club, will be guest speaker tonight at the first meeting this season of the Soroptimist Club of Boston. Mrs. Aiken returned to the United States on the Gripsholm a few months ago.

The Boston Club, under the Presidency of Miss Phoebe Mills of West Roxbury, has for its goals this year the establishment of a memorial fund in honor of its first President, Alice Gunn, the raising of funds for the training of Chinese nurses, assistance to young girls, and United Service Organizations service.

Other Club Programs

Arlington Women's Republican Club — Reception for State and local candidates, Legion Hall, Sept. 27, 8 p. m. Governor Saltonstall, Secretary of State Frederic Cook, and Clarence E. Barnes will speak, introduced by Miss Lucinda M. Higgins, President.

Agnes Carr Writers' Club — Annual meeting, Y. W. C. A., Sept. 27, 2 p. m. Mrs. Ruth Bjorkman of Swampscott will preside.

D. A. R. — The Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter will hold its opening meeting at the home of its Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Campbell, 741 Salem Street, Lynnfield, Sept. 29, 12:30 p. m. The Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter will hold its annual rummage sale in the Newton Highlands Congregational Church, Sept. 30, 9:30 a. m.

Postwar Car Orders Flow Into Dealers

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's automobile distributors are taking orders by the hundreds for the first postwar cars, but with no guarantee on deliveries.

Some of the distributors will take orders only if the motorist has an automobile to turn in now for a chance at the first new cars. Others are accepting "options" from long-time customers who wish priority rights on postwar cars in so far as the distributors themselves are able to grant them.

There is no effort on the part of distributors, however, it is learned from reliable automobile circles, to go after the postwar business which will be bigger than they can handle anyway for some months after the war. Instead of hundreds of orders, they could easily obtain thousands if they wanted them.

Any Uncertainties

Any reluctance on the part of distributors to accept options or orders for postwar cars hinges upon vital uncertainties concerning the prices of postwar cars, government rationing and production volume. There is considerable loosening up among the distributors returning from manufacturing centers in their predictions of postwar production. Some say that the industry will be geared to the task of civilian production so quickly that normal civilian demands for cars may be met within three to six months after the war.

Others are not so optimistic as yet. But generally they believe that rationing may be continued for a few months after the war to provide priority rights for new cars to returning war veterans. On that basis, civilian orders for postwar cars would necessarily be further delayed after the war is over.

The advisability of serving the veteran first has resulted in one large manufacturing plant advising its distributors not to take civilian orders for the first postwar cars.

Planning Layouts

Meanwhile, many of the distributors are busy planning their layouts for sales and service once the new cars become available. A more compact operating layout is planned by one large New England distributor which will cut its prewar staff of 155 widely scattered distributors to 97 handling the same volume of business.

It is interesting to note that this particular company anticipates that its sales in the first year after the defeat of Germany will be almost if not equal to the biggest sales year in its history.

Orders or options accepted upon postwar cars are wholly flexible. Customers can cancel them at leisure. And no down payment is required, although a car turned in now on a postwar automobile may retain its present high turned-in value in some instances as applied to the postwar model.

Most of the motorists placing orders are "A" card holders who figure that they will be the last to be served. It is expected that "B" card holders who need their cars in carrying on their work will be high on the priority list for new cars.

Gyroscopes Receive Final Check

General Electric Company

Lynn Girls O. K. Aircraft Instruments

Directional gyroscopes receive many tests in the Lynn, Mass., plant of the General Electric Company before they are ready for shipment to the Army and Navy for installation in airplanes. Above are a group of women in the West Lynn plant making final inspections on gyros. They wear liniproof smocks to reduce the dust hazard.

Vermont Has New Farm Head; Austin to Address State Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 26—Edward H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture for the past 20 years, will terminate his service to the State on Dec. 1.

His resignation was accepted "with regret" by Gov. William H. Wills, who named Stanley G. Judd, Principal of the Vermont State Agricultural School at Randolph, his successor.

Announcing the change in head of the Agriculture Department, Governor Wills said that Mr. Jones' resignation and Mr. Judd's appointment had been fully discussed with Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, whose recent nomination for Governor by the Republicans makes him a near certainty to take office as Chief Executive in January.

In reviewing the improvement of state agriculture over the past two decades, Mr. Jones said it had long been his intention to retire on completion of 20 years of service. That objective was reached on Aug. 1, he added. Reasons pertaining to personal and family health, he said, prompted him to tender his resignation at this time.

Stanley G. Judd has had a background of experience that eminently fits him for the commissionership. He was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1911. He served as instructor in animal husbandry at the Vail Agricultural School in Lyndon, the New York State School of Agriculture, Cobleskill, N. Y.; as dairyman with the Vermont Extension Service, and since 1926 as principal of the Vermont Agricultural School. He has been a State senator from Orange County and active on many agricultural commissions.

State Employees to Vote

Formation of a Vermont State Employees Association moved forward another step this week with distribution of copies of the proposed by-laws and constitution to prospective members. Ballots were also distributed to determine whether State employees wished to join the organization or were opposed to its formation. In an accompanying letter Governor Wills expressed himself as being heartily in favor of the organization.

According to the constitution all employees of the State who have been employed permanently for at least six months are eligible for membership. Heads of departments are excepted. On May 15, 1944, there were 1,325 State employees.

The objects of the association are to promote good will and fellowship among the State employees, to provide a medium through which they may express their views on legislation and regulations affecting their employment, tenure, compensation, and retirement provisions, and to effect co-operative effort of State employees with all branches of State government on general matters of employment.

Fifty-one per cent of the employees must become members in order to form the association.

Class of 250 Waves Leave Naval School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 26—Miss Eunice P. Simm of Belmont, former Assistant Attorney General, and Apprentice Francoise Pleven of the French Navy were graduated today with 250 other members of the twenty-fifth class of women's reserves to study at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School here.

Miss Simm, who was top-ranking student of Boston University's School of Law in the class of 1941, was commissioned an ensign. Mlle. Pleven will receive her commission upon reporting to the French Naval Mission in Washington, D. C.

Military training as a character builder for women was given praise by Vice-Admiral William S. Pye, U. S. N. (ret.), who spoke at the exercises held in John M. Greene Hall. Admiral Pye is President of the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

"The thousands of American women whose characters and abilities have been strengthened by military training and service will exert a tremendous influence for good in the future of the nation," Admiral Pye said. "They have broadened their knowledge of and interest in their fellow beings, in politics and in civil welfare; they have increased their personal efficiency; they have better prepared themselves to be efficient wives and mothers. They, together with the large number of young men who have received similar training, constitute the strength of our nation, and are of the greatest insurance for its future well-being."

'Victory Fleet Day' Observance Is Urged

Governor Saltonstall today urged Massachusetts citizens to join in the observance tomorrow of "Victory Fleet Day" and to display the flag in honor of Bay State shipbuilders, operators and merchant sailors.

"Victory Fleet Day is being observed throughout the Nation tomorrow in observance of the third anniversary of the birth of our wartime merchant fleet," the Governor said. "Miracles of shipbuilding and ship operation have played a major part in our march toward victory. It is fitting that we should pay tribute to the men afloat and ashore who are responsible for this stirring record. Massachusetts has special reason to be proud of her part."

Fear Held Major Factor In Toll of Hartford Fire

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP)—A Chamber of Commerce official contends in the first report on the Hartford circus fire in which 169 persons perished that a similar heavy toll could be avoided in the future by removing fear from the minds of spectators.

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey tent which burned on July 6 had exits "which should have permitted an audience twice the size present to vacate the area in less than four minutes," John Ashmead, Chairman of the Chamber's Fire Prevention Committee, said in a report filed yesterday with Corporation Counsel Joseph B. Griffin. It listed 17 specific recommendations for eliminating an audience's fear of fire.

Mr. Ashmead did not discuss the cause of the blaze which is under investigation by State Police, the County Coroner and other agencies.

Commenting on the high fatality toll which occurred despite the exit facilities, Mr. Ashmead said: "If an audience, particularly a circus audience, could be freed from fear of the surrounding fire hazard, the danger of life loss would be greatly reduced, if not eliminated."

60 a Minute

Reporting it had been determined that for every 22 inches of exit width 60 persons per minute could be released in single file, Mr. Ashmead said:

"On this basis, using the exit width of 123 feet established by the building superintendent, the Hartford circus tent could have discharged a crowd of 16,080 people.

"Actually, these exits proved inadequate for a crowd estimated at 7,000."

Among Mr. Ashmead's recommendations were these:

"Eliminate all connections between the 'big top' and any other tent.

"Arrange performance of wild animal acts so that runways are tunneled, brought overhead, or that animals are delivered to the performing cage direct from the wagon."

[Eyewitness accounts of the disaster said many people seeking exits became jammed against steel runways leading from performing cages where wild animal acts had just come to an end when the fire broke out.]

Seats of Metal

"Make all seats and seating structure and all performance furniture metal.

"Prohibit smoking and announce this at intervals over the public address system.

"Organize, drill, train and equip a fire company of circus employees whose sole duty shall be the prevention and fighting of fire and the correction of hazardous conditions.

"Flameproof the tent fabric with compounds now available. Test the efficiency of this protection daily in the presence of public officials."

In further comment on this phase of protection, Mr. Ashmead said:

"Nothing is fireproof, although there are degrees of fire resistance.

"There is little hope at this time of adopting, for tent purposes, a fabric that is inherently fire resistant. Glass fabrics and asbestos cloth at present are difficult to make waterproof and strong and flexible enough for circus handling."

Lexington Kindergarten Plan To See Active Fall Campaign

Strong efforts will be made between now and the end of December to put kindergartens into the public schools of Lexington, and the spearhead of the movement is the Lexington Pre-School Parent-Teachers Association.

The Association's first meeting is scheduled for Sept. 28 at 8 p. m. in the Parish House of the Church of Our Redeemer on Merian Street. All parents of children under six are invited to hear Pauline Smith, Director of Kindergartens in the Boston public schools, speak.

Mrs. Paul A. Buckley, President of the Association, made a survey this summer of Lexington residents and school officials and businessmen to discover how the people of the town felt on the subject of kindergartens. She found, she says, that the School Board is strongly in favor of the pre-school classes, which, incidentally, Lexington has never had. The Board is merely waiting until it is sure whether the townspeople want them established.

Favors Petition Approach

In her survey, Mrs. Buckley also tried to find out what action was needed to produce results and is convinced that a petition, signed by enough people, will be one effective step. The school budget is closed by the end of December, so that whatever persuasive action is taken must be taken by that time.

In addition to the work of the two-year-old Pre-School Parent-Teacher Association, Mrs. Buckley is working on the formation of a committee of townspeople to promote the idea of kindergartens.

"Training of preschool children is a matter that has too long been neglected in our town," Mrs. Buckley said today. "It is a problem that demands immediate attention since it is highly probable that the need for such training will be continually greater as Lexington expands in the postwar period."

The Association agrees with educators that the best point at which to combat juvenile delinquency is in the pre-school years; and in the five-point program which it has set for itself, kindergartens will have major emphasis. The program is:

Five-Point Program

1. To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, community, and church.
2. To raise the standards of home life.
3. To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents may co-operate intelligently in the training of the child.
4. To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.
5. To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

First on East Coast

This was the first pre-school P. T. A. to be established on the East Coast, Mrs. Buckley asserts. There is another one now, in Arlington, but Mrs. Buckley says there are many such associations on the West Coast. The Lexington group had 70 members last year and expects to add about 50 more this season.

Beside Mrs. Buckley, the officers are: Mrs. Walter Arnold, First Vice-President; Mrs. D. Sargent Goddard, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John O'Connor, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Hermon Swartz, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Alfred Tropeano, Treasurer.

Meetings are held, as a rule, on the last Thursday of each month, with no meetings scheduled for December or April on account of Christmas and Easter seasons. The October meeting, however, will be held Oct. 12, with Dr. Gary Cleveland Myers, author and educator, as the speaker.

Young in Resigning Scores Judicial Office Holders Active in Politics

Announcing his resignation as Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation in order that he may enter the present political campaign, B. Loring Young, former Republican Speaker of the Massachusetts House, yesterday scored judicial office holders who participate in politics.

In a letter explaining his action addressed to probation officers of the State, Mr. Young said he felt it was his "duty to engage in the current campaign for Federal and State office."

Stating that since 1928 he had held judicial office either as United States Referee in Bankruptcy or as Commissioner of Probation Mr. Young said he had not taken part in a political campaign during the intervening years.

"Any man who holds judicial office," the Commissioner of Probation said, "is disqualified from taking part in partisan politics. The Constitution of the Commonwealth lays down this rule in the following words: 'It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit.'

"Any judge who takes an active part in politics," he continued, "speaks for party candidates or presides at political conventions is undermining the independence of the judiciary." In some quarters the reference to judges presiding at political conventions was believed to refer to Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Boston Municipal Court who presided at the Democratic State Convention on Saturday.

"When judges wear the party label," Mr. Young said, "litigants feel that they must get on the party bandwagon in order to secure an even break in the courts. This evil practice on the part of a few judges must be stopped now for good and all if our independent judicial system is to be preserved."

Mr. Young, who was first appointed to the Board of Probation in 1927, was made Commissioner in 1942 to serve while Commissioner Albert B. Carter was on leave as executive director of the State War Fund Council. His resignation was submitted to Chief Justice John P. Higgins.

Waste Paper Wins Scout Equipment

Additional boats, canoes, tents and other scouting equipment will soon belong to Cambridge Boy Scouts who collected an estimated 210 tons of waste paper over the week end. Proceeds from the sale of the paper will be used to purchase the items for the Cambridge Scout camp at West Rindge, N. H.

In Wellesley, as the result of the efforts of approximately 80 Boy Scouts, 116 tons of waste paper were collected over the week end. Troop 83 of Wellesley Hills, led by Scoutmaster Ken Newman, produced 27 tons of paper, and in the last four paper drives has collected a total of 70 tons.

All Scout participants in the Wellesley drive who gathered more than 1,000 pounds of waste paper will be awarded bronze medals.

Education for Africa

Education plans for Africa will be discussed at a luncheon on behalf of the American Council on African Education, to be held at the Harvard Faculty Club Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 12:30 p. m. Price Akweke Abyssinia Nwafor Orizu will address the group. Julian D. Steele, Executive Director of the Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation, announced today. Members on the sponsoring committee include Prof. Edwin Booth of Boston University and Roland Hayes, concert singer.

Prisoners of War Red Cross Agency To Meet in Boston

More than 100 prisoner of war representatives from 60 Red Cross Chapters in Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island are expected to take part in an all-day conference at the Hotel Statler, tomorrow.

Luncheon speakers will be: Lieut. Ragnar Barhaug, U. S. Army Corps, who spent five months in a German hospital and eight months at Stalag Luft III, a Nazi prison camp, after being shot down in Northern Germany; and Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Kavanaugh, chief of the American Section, Prisoner of War Information Service, Office of the Provost Marshal General, in Washington. Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, will preside.

A feature at the conference will be an exhibition of Red Cros food packages and supply kits which are sent regularly to American and Allied prisoners. These will include the standard food package sent weekly to supplement deficient prison rations; the Red Cross capture parcel which is given to each prisoner on his arrival at the camp and which contains shaving and toilet articles, handkerchiefs, pajamas, clothes-brush and other articles; and the garden kit containing vegetable seeds and small garden tools.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, September 26

Baseball Braves Field, Braves vs. Pirates, 3 p. m. (Tomorrow.)
Dances with Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, Tobias, North Station Club, Everett, Kope's, Y. M. C. A.
Nite Club Nite, J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Floor Show. Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m. Portrait Sketching.
Dance Instruction, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Informal Party, Charlestown "Y," 8 p. m. (Enlisted Men) Social.
Language Instructions, Y. M. C. Union, French Lessons 8 p. m. Russian Lessons, 9 p. m.
Square Dancing, Refreshments, Hostesses, Temple Place Club, no charge 7:30 p. m., Swim, 25 cents.
Officers' Dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.
Officers' Wives' Club, 140 Clarendon Street, Tue. 3:30 p. m.
Pre-Football Game, night game, Fenway Park, Boston Yanks vs. Philadelphia Eagles 8:30 p. m.
Cabaret Party, Ruggles Street Club, Formal Dance, 8 p. m.

Dr. Hsieh to Discuss Peace Plans of China

China's peace plans will be discussed by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Director of the Chinese Service Bureau, at a meeting tonight of the South Shore Forum in The First Parish Church, Scituate. Dr. Hsieh's subject is "East and West Face to Face." The forum opens at 8 p. m.

One Bid of $2,170,000 Received on Airport Job

The Gahagan Construction Corporation of New York City with an offer of $2,170,000, submitted the only bid received today when the State Public Works Commission opened proposals for construction of foundations for additional runways at Logan International Airport, East Boston.

Although the policy of the Public Works Department is not to open bids when only one is received, the policy was waived in this instance because of the emergency nature of the work, Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald explained. Work on the new contract is scheduled to begin October 15 and to be completed one year from that date.

Jamaica Plain Prizes

By a Staff Photographer

High School Girls Grow Victory Foods

Enjoying bites of juicy apples, Mary Kelly, left, and Claire Sabadini, right, show off a big blue Hubbard squash at the Victory Harvest Show in Horticultural Hall. Fruits and vegetables they and other students at Jamaica Plain High School grew this summer are on display at the high school's exhibit. The Harvest Show closes tonight at 9 o'clock.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Stamps H5 through K5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. From now until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also from now on, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change. Stamps M5 through R5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons expire Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Brookline School Enrollment 5,626

Brookline school officials reported today that local school enrollment is 5,626, a total only 81 less than a year ago with only 21 fewer at High School and 60 fewer in the grade schools.

No changes have been made in the curricula at the High School or the study courses in the elementary schools. The so-called "opportunity period" for students desiring help with studies under supervision of teachers is being continued at the High School with the five-period session retained.

The High School enrollment totalled 1,853. More significant, according to officials, is the fact that the reduction in High School enrollment resulted mainly from a substantially smaller entering class and not from abandonment of studies for work in war industries by upperclassmen.

Romanes & Paterson
Specialists in Genuine Scotch Tweeds
and offering you a choice of 500 Fine Quality Materials for your new Coat Suit or Cape.
28" from $4.50
56" from $7.50
It just isn't possible to describe 500 tweeds, but we really have that quantity in a grand variety of weights, colors and smart patterns.
Do come in and see these beautiful long wearing tweeds, or send for samples of your favorite color.
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Play and Operetta Arrive Here Tonight—Dance News—Art Exhibition

'Our Fanny' on Try-Out Tour; 'Robin Hood' in New Revival

Two openings are scheduled for tonight. One of them is the new farce, "Our Fanny," coming to the Colonial for a single week. The other, reopening the Shubert after a week of darkness, is a fresh revival of "Robin Hood."

Two plays are continuing. At the Plymouth Samson Raphaelson's new comedy, "The Perfect Marriage" is now in the second week of a fortnight's stay. At the Wilbur, "Men to the Sea" is beginning the third and final week of its tryout run here.

Farce for Colonial

"Our Fanny," which will be retitled "The Odds on Mrs. Oakley," when it goes into New York, has already been seen in Baltimore and Washington. Judging from information which precedes the play here, considerable work has been done since the premiere. About all that can be said at present about the plot is that is concerns Susan Oakley, a divorcée, who shares custody of a race horse with her ex-husband. Under her colors the horse invariably comes in a winner, but when her former husband is in charge the horse usually finishes last.

Joy Hodges plays the role of Susan in a cast which includes John Archer, Bruce MacFarlane, Morton L. Stevens, Ethel Britton, Virginia Reed, Ben Laughlin, Hildegarde Halliday, Betty E Haynes, Don Darcy, and John Effrat. Teddy Hart, who had been announced previously as one of the players, will not be in the company here.

The play is the work of Harry Segal and is being presented by Robert Reud. Arthur Sircom has staged the production and Frederic Fox has designed the settings.

De Koven at Shubert

The revival of "Robin Hood" will be the first that has been seen in Boston for a number of years. The most recent theatrical presentation here of the operetta seems to be have been in the winter of 1930 at the Majestic Theater when the De Koven opus was included in a series of revivals of musical shows. That cast included Lorna Doone Jackson and Greek Evans, both of whom had operatic background. The redoubtable William Danforth played the role of the sheriff.

A more recent revival, which belongs, however, more in the concert than the theatrical classification, was given at Jordan Hall in the early spring of 1934 by the Boston Light Opera Company with a number of Boston Symphony players under the direction of Arthur Fiedler to provide the accompaniments.

The present production has been directed by R. H. Burnside and is being presented by him. It is expected to become an addition to the list of such standard operettas continuing on the stage as "The Student Prince," "Blossom Time," and "The Merry Widow." After the Boston engagement the company will go to New York before starting on a tour of the country.

The present production will follow so far as possible the form of the original presented in the 1890s by the Bostonians. The cast will include Barbara Scully, Robert Field, Margaret Spencer, Edith Herlick, George Lipton, and Wilfred Glenn.

Leonora Corona
Singing Tosca Friday evening at the Boston Opera House.

Constantine
Anton Dolin
In "Fair at Sorochinsk," one of the novel items in the repertory to be presented at the Boston Opera House, Oct. 2-7, by Ballet Theater.

Lucas-Pritchard
Joyce Van Patten
In "The Perfect Marriage" at the Plymouth.

Something About 'Prysiadka'

In view of the Ukrainian dances to be seen in "Fair at Sorochinsk," the ballet by David Lichine which is scheduled for Wednesday and Saturday nights, Oct. 4 and 7, of Ballet Theater's approaching engagement at the Opera House, we quote herewith excerpts from the April issue of The Folk Dancer, which contains a free translation of a Russian article on the "prysiadka (pronounced 'pry' as in pretty, 'siad' as in shod, and 'kai'), the Russian name for what is known as the 'squat step.'

"The 'prysiadka' is a strictly masculine dance step and is never done by the ladies. The movements are designed to show off the male figure and its prowess. Girls attempting to do this step look ungainly and very unfeminine.

"Posture is of primary importance in the 'prysiadka.' The back must be erect, straight and rigid. There should be no round shoulders or hunching up during the step. Yet with this rigidity of the spine the step must flow with ease and suppleness.

"The 'prysiadkas' can be divided into two categories—'full' and 'half.' In the full 'prysiadka,' the steps are executed while the body remains in squat position. In the half 'prysiadka' various steps are done before and after the squat."

One half-prysiadka described is done by leaping into the air and coming down in a full squat on the balls of both feet, knees spread far apart, then with another leap landing on the ball of the left foot, swinging the right foot out to the side, and after still another leap coming down in a full squat again, repeating the process with the alternate feet.

There are many varieties of prysiadka. In one, after the full squat, the dancer does a toe and heel step; in another, he lands on both toes, leaps again, and lands on both heels. A typical Ukrainian prysiadka is called "metelka," which means broom, probably because of the sweeping motion of the knees as they brush the floor.

In the full prysiadka the legs are shuffled forward alternately from the squat position, sometimes half way, or in a more difficult version, at full length. (The writer has also seen them thrust out in a circular movement at the side.)

"The trick is to maintain one's balance on the ball of one foot while the other is being thrust out. This is the most popular of all "prysiadkas' and the one most commonly seen. . . . Really adept dancers can execute a full turn on the ball of one foot after the full squat, then leap into the air and land on both heels."

Boston audiences have seen all of these steps, notably in the Three Ivans of "Aurora's Wedding" and "The Nutcracker," and also in specialty numbers.

"In recent years many of the 'prysiadkas' have been adopted for use on the stage. These have had various embellishments added to make them even more spectacular." The original article calls them "scenic prysiadkas," but the translation describes only the native product.

The prysiadkas are "the most typical and principal characteristic of both Russian and Ukrainian dances. They are by no means the monopoly of these two countries, as they are also found in the dances of other countries; but there they play only a minor part. It is only in the dances of Russia and Ukraine that they have achieved unusual significance and expression.

"As the cultural relations between Russia and Ukraine increased, the individual traits of the various 'prysiadkas' blended, until now it would take a pedagogue or special authority to distinguish as to which is Russian or Ukrainian." M. L.

Opera Personnel

Puccini's "Tosca," announced for the opening of a series of performances at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Friday, Sept. 29, will bring to town, according to announcements, Leonora Corona, soprano; Armand Tokatyan, tenor, and Alexander Sved, baritone.

The season is offered by a group to be known as the Boston Grand Opera Company, directors of which are John W. Reynolds, Henry Mansfield and Stanford Erwin. Continuance of the organization is designed, and later engagements are in view.

The musical director will be Thomas Philipp Martin. The prices of tickets are $3.60 top down to $1.20.

Guild of Boston Artists Shows Work by Members

A selection of works by members is now on view at the Guild of Boston Artists. Included are oils, water colors, etchings, and sculptures.

Some weeks hence, the Guild will offer a members' display as an official opening of the season. The exhibits will be the more recent efforts of contributors. What we can see today is a miscellany. But inasmuch as the group making up this society is not given to pronounced innovation or to radical departure, surprise and spectacle are not expected of them. One exhibition is the keynote of another.

There are several portraits that show how ably many Guild members turn out a likeness. The Boston school of painting is renowned for skill in representation, and painters have not avoided the long trying discipline requisite for making even a standard or passing portrayal. These artists agree on the whole about the appropriate manner of setting down features and form, approximating surface appearance as closely as possible, and characterizing the sitter in the most amiable manner.

There is but one portrait upon which the shadow of ruefulness lies, the picture of a meditative elderly man by Bernard Keyes. But Ruth Anderson's picture of a child and Aiden Ripley's portrait of a girl are happy and warming. Elmer Greene is at his quattrocentist best in his depiction of a lady in profile adorned with a pearl encrusted snood. The portrayal by Leslie Thompson of a woman is a good, clear characterization.

Still-life landscape, favorites respectively of other Guild members, do not show up so well in this display. There is one woodland theme by Charles Curtis Allen painted in deep velvet hues. Loring W. Coleman, Jr.'s pastoral is soft and sheer. Other oils are shown by Ives Gammell, Stanley Woodward, Frederick G. Hall, Ernest Major, and Henry Brooks.

There are some small culptures by Bashka Paeff, Mary Bowditch, and Amelia Peabody. A group of water colors includes papers by Sears Gallagher, Lovering Hathaway, Elizabeth Huntington, William Jewell, Frank Benson.

D. A.

Victor Jory, 'Strong Man'

Victor Jory, co-star with Miriam Hopkins of "The Perfect Marriage," Samson Raphaelson's new play, which Cheryl Crawford is presenting at the Plymouth Theater, is one of the few leading men who can tear a telephone book in half with ease.

The explanation? This "tall, dark, and handsome" actor, who came to Broadway from the films last season to achieve a success in "The Two Mrs. Carrols," at one time was "Victor—Feats of Strength and Magic" on the vaudeville circuits.

Mr. Jory, because he has had such a busy decade as a motion picture actor, has become almost wholly identified in the public consciousness with the screen. But he served a long apprenticeship in many branches of entertainment before becoming a film star.

He made his initial appearance in the legitimate theater in an obscure stock company in Canada. His first performance in this country was with the Pasadena Community Playhouse, training ground of many noted actors. His success there launched him on a lucrative career as leading man of some of the best-known stock aggregations of the Far and Middle West.

In the territory in which they operated, he was leading man to some of the great feminine stars of the American stage, from Mrs. Leslie Carter (who was almost 70 at the time, but still possessed of great charm) to Alice Brady, Pauline Lord, and Florence Reed. He appeared with them in their favorite vehicles, and the task of living up to their performances gave him flexibility in acting.

The vaudeville experience as "Victor—Feats of Strength and Magic" came as an interim to an early period of his stage career. Attired in suavely conventional evening clothes, he performed all the strong man feats of bending rods of iron, breaking chairs, biting nails in two, and tearing telephone books apart in one swift gesture. It was a colorful part of his life that he enjoys remembering, and he keeps in training on some of the stunts for the fun of it.

A long-term motion picture contract finally took him from the stage. Hollywood has kept him busy since.

'Sing Out, Sweet Land' Nov. 13 at Colonial

A new musical, "Sing Out, Sweet Land," which the Theater Guild is producing, will be presented at the Colonial in Boston on Nov. 13 after a brief preliminary engagement in Hartford. The show, written by Walter Kerr, is described as a cavalcade of American song from colonial days in New England to the present.

Alfred Drake of "Oklahoma" will head the cast and Burl Ives will have a prominent role. Leon Leonidoff will direct. Albert Johnson is designing the scenery, and Lucinda Ballard, the costumes. Charles Weidman will devise the choregraphy except for one dance which will be directed by Doris Humphrey.

On the Stage

In addition to Pauline Lord, the cast of "Sleep, My Pretty One," coming to the Wilbur for a single week beginning Oct. 23, will include Harry Ellerbe and Julie Stevens as featured players, and Norma Chambers, Richard Davis, Theresa Dale, J. C. Dunn, St. Clair Bayfield, and Audrey Ridgewell.

The Tributary Theater of Boston will open its season with a production of Emmet Lavery's "Murder in a Nunnery" Wednesday evening at New England Mutual Hall. This group announces that "O Genteel Lady," a dramatization by Sarah Newmeyer from Esther Forbes' novel will be presented as the fourth play of its season. This will be the first presentation of the play anywhere.

The Theater Guild will send its Chicago company of "Oklahoma" on a swing around the Middle West and East starting in January, but Boston will not be included among the stopping places. After all the show did play two weeks here before going into New York, and these other cities have not had a glimpse of it. The itinerary will include St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, Columbus, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, where the company will settle down.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 p. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m. — Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.29 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Valda Aveling, pianist. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in The Return of "ITMA." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m. — The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Music From New Zealand. A program in celebration of New Zealand Day, played by the BBC Scottish Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m. — Select Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; music.
4:30 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
4:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, News.
7:00 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off

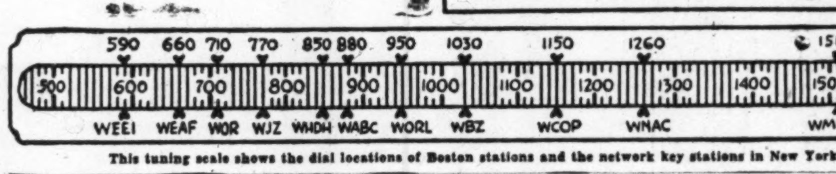
WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Studio Program	Music; "Listen Milady"	'Right to Happiness'; sk	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	"Back to School"
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Del Courtney's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; news	"Western Rambler"	"Young Widder Brown"	burgh Pirates baseball	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Merle Pitt's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight," sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	E. C. Hill; guest	Newscast	"The King's Men"; s'gs	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Symphonic Gems	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Todd, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Red River Valley Trio
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Boys"; variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Back to School"
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News Service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Sunny Skylar's Sere'ade	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	**Theater; J. Stevens**	Ransom Sherman's C'rt	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	"Kol Nidre"; Rabbi S J	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	**'Accent on Youth'**	Ransom Sherman's C'rt	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Abrams; choir; organ	Tax program
9:00	Geo. Burns; Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Allen; comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30	**'This Is My Best';**	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Words at War; drama	**American Forum of Air:**	"Music Hour"
9:45	**"Leader of People"**	Dance orchestra; drama	Words at War; drama	**"Business and the**	"Music Hour"
10:00	"Service to Front"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Bob Hope Variety Show**	**Election"**	News service
10:15	"Service to Front"	"George Hicks Reports"	**Bob Hope Variety Show**	Paul Schubert, news	"This Is France"
10:30	**Sen. B. K. Wheeler**	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde; Ed. Guest;	Musical Roundup	"The Jazz Album"
10:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle; P. Goddard	Bert Lahr; T. Romano	Music; Weather	"The Jazz Album"
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	**Sinfonietta"; Alfred**	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer"; drama	Music; News	Music You Want	**Wallenstein, conductor**	Day's End; music

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic Sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical Variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlah	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Breakfast at Sardi's"	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; Interviews	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now Voyager"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	**"Women and the Vote"**	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	**American Woman's Jury**	Religious pgm.; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Industrial talk; music	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; Food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	**American Girl Philhar-**	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Interview	**monic Orchestra**	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:30	Educational talk	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fred Slack's Or.
5:15	lies"; E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger and Bobby
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight," sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	**Democrat National Com-**	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Lady With Plans"
7:15	J Nesbitt; Parade	**mittee; speakers**	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Paul Stewart, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Front Line Headlines	**'World Series Preview'**	Dance Time
8:00	Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	**Rep. Everett Dirksen**	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	Carol Bruce; Eddy How-	**Stop That Villain; quiz;**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama	ard; Henny Youngman	**Joe Reichman's Orch.**	"Dancing in the Dark"
9:00	Frank Sinatra; Os-	Network program	**Eddie Cantor Show;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album; Dukas:**
9:15	car Levant, guest	Network program	**guest, Joan Davis**	"Screen Test"	**Apprenti Sorcier**
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Tommy Tucker's Orch	"Mr. District Attorney"	**Barbara Luddy stars in**	**Classical Album; Dukas:**
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	**"One Man's Poison"**	**Apprenti Sorcier; News**
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Local sports
10:15	**Norwegian Music**	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	**Nelson Eddy; Rob't**	'The Symphonette,' with	starring Phil Harris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Local sports
10:45	**Armbruster's Orch**	M. Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Les Brown's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Show	Weather; Bump Hadley	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Bob Strong's Orch.	Fishermen's program	**Hopkins Presents; dr.,**	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Bob Strong's Orch.	Dance orchestra; news	**"Her Master's Voice"**	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).
Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).
Colonial—"Our Fanny," by Harry Segall. Featuring Joy Hodges. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Between Two Worlds," Paul Henreid, John Garfield. 2:50, 6, 9:15. "She's a Soldier Too," Beuah Bondi, Percy Kilbride. 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.
Fenway—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "A Wave, a WAC, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:45.
Kenmore—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 2:33, 5:23, 8:13.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 9:53 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:30. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Modern—"Sensations of 1945," Dennis O'Keefe, Eleanor Powell. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.
Paramount—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:35. "A Wave, a Wac, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5, 8:15.
RKO-Boston — "Pearl of Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:25, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:55, 9:15.
Scollay—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:25, 6:15, 8:55.
State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Battle for the Marianas," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"March of Time—British Empire," "Battle for the Marianas," "Olympic Ski Champ," "Modern Music," "Sports at Washington and Lee," "Unusual Occupations," "Donald Duck," "Belgium Liberated," "Digest of World News." Color Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

"ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES HOLLYWOOD EVER MADE!" —Life
Darryl F. Zanuck's WILSON in Technicolor. Directed by HENRY KING
Reserved Seats On Sale For Premiere Only!
GALA N.E. PREMIERE THURS. EVE., SEPT. 28th, 8:30 p.m.
MOVIE STARS IN PERSON Plus 20th Century-Fox Picture COMPLETE STAGE SHOW including STAN KENTON AND HIS ORCH.
in Person! GEORGE JESSEL Master of Ceremonies, CAROLE LANDIS, DANA ANDREWS, RODDY McDOWALL, TRUDY MARSHALL
RKO BOSTON
Continuous Performances Start Friday, 8:30 A.M.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM. Doors @ Orpheum 9:00 a.m. Open @ State 11:15 a.m.
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S 'SINCE YOU WENT AWAY' 7 - GREAT STARS - 7 plus NEWS OF THE DAY

KEITH MEMORIAL. 2nd SMASH WEEK! GARY COOPER, TERESA WRIGHT, Casanova Brown. Frank Morgan, Anita Louise. "MADEMOISELLE FIFI"

NOW! METROPOLITAN. Joyce REYNOLDS • Robert HUTTON "JANIE" plus: "THE LAST RIDE"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY. Sydney Greenstreet • Peter Lorre "The Mask of Dimitrios" plus: "A Wave, a Wac and a Marine"

EXETER KEN 7067. PAUL HENREID, JOHN GARFIELD "BETWEEN TWO WORLDS" BEULAH BONDI 'SHE'S A SOLDIER, TOO'

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST. George Murphy, Joan Davis, Eddie Cantor, SHOW BUSINESS. THE FALCON OUT WEST

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580. ELEANOR POWELL Sensations of 1945. MARINE RAIDERS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH 2 WKS. BEG. OCT. 2 SEATS THURS. Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA "I REMEMBER MAMA" A New Play by John van Druten. Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." Staged by MR. van DRUTEN. Eves. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. Tax)

TICKETS 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. AT OPERA HOUSE. UNTIL 6 AT WILBUR. WEEK ONLY beg. NEXT MON. EVE. RUSSIAN BALLET. Ballet Theatre. Eves. $1.20 to $3.60. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.20 to $3.00

PLYMOUTH LAST WEEK TONIGHT—8:30. MIRIAM HOPKINS, VICTOR JORY in a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON THE PERFECT MARRIAGE. EVES. 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 1.20, 1.80, 2.40 (inc. tax)

SHUBERT Beg. Tonight MAT. TOM'W. REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera 'Robin Hood' BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH. IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS. SEATS NOW: Eves. $3.00, 3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20, Inc. Tax

WILBUR 2 Weeks Beginning Oct. 3 SEATS THURS. THRILL with SCREAM with "MEET A BODY" A murder-mystery comedy by JANE HINTON with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE, Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr. PRICES EVES.: $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Inc. Tax)

COLONIAL ONE WEEK TONIGHT 8:30. ROBERT REUD presents OUR FANNY. A New Farce by HARRY SEGALL with JOY HODGES. Eves.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20, Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat.: $1.80, $1.20, 90c. Tax Inc.

YOU NEED HIM! HE NEEDS YOU! BUY WAR BONDS

BOSTON

AARON RICHMOND Announces. TICKETS AT SYMPHONY HALL. COSSACKS Jaroff, Cond. Only Boston Concert SUN. AFT. OCT. 8 at 3:30
KREISLER SUN. 3:30 OCT. 15

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

NEVER SUCH DRAMA, SPECTACLE AND EXCITEMENT. Darryl F. Zanuck's WILSON in Technicolor. Directed by HENRY KING. FRED WARING. NOW! ROXY

They Fought for Country . . . Carrier . . . the Women They Loved! WING & A PRAYER (The Story of Carrier X) 20th Century Fox Picture. Don Ameche • Dana Andrews • William Eythe, Richard Jaeckel • Charles Bickford, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Doors Open 8:30 a. m. Midnight Shows. TWO THEATRES. BRANDT'S GLOBE, GOTHAM. Broadway and 46th St.—Broadway and 47th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL. 50th St. & 6th Ave. GARY COOPER • TERESA WRIGHT in International Pictures' "CASANOVA BROWN" FRANK MORGAN, ANITA LOUISE. Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc. Spectacular Stage Presentation. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Post. Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present HATS OFF TO ICE 75c, $1.25 and $1.65 plus Tax. Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax. Eves. 8:40, Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders. CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (In association with Jack H. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL. The FRANZ WERFEL - S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY. Staged by ELIA KAZAN. LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS. MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th W. of 8th Avenue. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT OKLAHOMA! Music by RICHARD RODGERS. Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d. Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN. Dances by AGNES de MILLE. BETTY GARDE, HARRY STOCKWELL, JOSEPH BULOFF, EVELYN WYCKOFF. ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

CURTAIN AT 8:30, PLEASE. NO ONE SEATED DURING PROLOGUE. "As beautifully produced a musical play as you can hope to see."—Chapman, News. Edwin Lester presents The New Operetta Triumph SONG OF NORWAY. IMPERIAL Theatre, 45th W. of Broadway. CO. 5-2412. Eves. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eves. $1-$1.20. Mats. $1.00-$1.20. All including tax

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell. LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY. CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER, DENNIS KING, DUDLEY DIGGES. THE SEARCHING WIND. FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. AIR CONDITIONED

Japan Goads Weary Home Front

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Kuniaki Koiso's government has launched on intensified propaganda campaign to goad the Japanese people to new efforts despite drastic material shortages, according to recent home radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

The new drive, sponsored by the semiofficial Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, has six aims:

1. Increased war production.
2. Greater food production.
3. Increased "aid of public opinion."
4. "Securing" living standards.
5. Defense of the home islands.
6. Strengthening the transportation system.

High Point in Drive

Symbolically, the high point in the drive so far was the celebration of the fifth annual Aviation Day on Sept. 20, which was marked by "pep" rallies throughout the country. This was scheduled to be followed by a series of public meetings in theaters and auditoriums in every city and town during late September and October.

Japan's domestic problems were highlighted by the 85th session of the Diet, called to serve as a propaganda sounding board and to give a rubber-stamp legality to the Government's measures. Some of the problems discussed in the five-day meeting, which closed Sept. 12, were the same as appeared when the Diet met eight months earlier—war production, labor mobilization, food, transportation and distribution, and finance.

Newly intensified problems which emerged from the September session, however, included also: morale, commodity prices and inflation, living standards, synthetic-oil shortages, and air-raid defenses. Fully one fifth of the interpellations, or questions raised in the Diet, were concerned with the danger of air raids.

The Diet acted swiftly on its main job—the approval of a 31 billion yen (nominally $7,500,000,000) supplementary budget, 25,000,000,000 of which was for direct military expenditures. More than 5,000,000,000 of this was to be met by upping war-bond quotas.

Bond Sales Lag

But war-bond sales have been lagging even behind the original quota of 36,000,000,000 yen for the current year. During the first five months of the fiscal year starting April 1, only 9,412,000,000 yen in bonds had been sold. This was little more than a fourth of the original quota, which has now been raised to over 41,000,000,000 yen.

Primary emphasis in the war-production drive is on aviation. The Munitions Ministry currently is trying to solve the biggest bottleneck by setting up a single government agency to step up production of light metals "so essential to the growth of Japan's air strength," according to the Domei news agency.

At the same time, rationing of electric power was started in some areas of Japan, to reduce consumption 5 to 25 per cent because of shortages of water power and coal. The Government also is preparing to conscript coal miners, although Welfare Minister Hirose told the Diet that no conscription of war workers in general is planned.

Reports that Japan's shipping crisis has prevented it from getting enough oil from the East Indies to meet its needs were borne out once again when the Munitions Ministry announced the merging of four synthetic-oil plants, to meet a "crying need for urgent action regarding the production of oil."

Food Shortage Crucial

Touchiest problem of all, however, is the growing shortage of food. The Justice Ministry announced on Sept. 10 that it had arrested several purchasing agents of large manufacturers for attempting to get enough food for their workers through irregular channels.

The home radio admits that rice production is down this year in Japan and Korea, but reassures the people by describing bumper crops in Manchuria and North China.

The reasons behind this shortage are several—they include lack of shipping bottoms to bring rice from China and southeast Asia, and a growing deficiency in fertilizer because of lack of labor, power, and coal for nitrogen fixation. Phosphate shipments from Saipan and Palau also have been cut off.

Then too, labor has been drawn away from the rice paddies into the war plants, a trend which the Government is now trying to reverse by raising the price of rice.

The fishing industry also has been hard hit by oil shortages and by confiscation of boats for use as freighters.

Production Rewards

Charcoal and firewood shortages are characterized by the home radio as "truly alarming," with winter coming on. The Board of Information has announced that rewards totaling 140,000,000 yen would be paid to those who increase their production of charcoal, firewood or sweet potatoes 15 per cent or more by March 1, 1945.

The Koiso regime, seeing that the people need to let off steam by talking about their grievances, has relaxed censorship regulations somewhat. Now the Government is complaining that they still fear to speak out, despite encouragement of "constructive criticism." Says Tokyo, "By force of habit, the Japanese people have come to think it unpatriotic to express their opinions in times of grave crisis, and they know that the nation has never faced as grave a crisis as it does today."

Air-raid precautions are constantly emphasized in the radiocasts. A Government statement to the Diet described plans for moving 120,000 houses in the cities of Japan, claiming that this goal was 79 per cent accomplished. In Tokyo alone, 630,000 persons are said to have been "relocated." Large numbers of old persons, women, and children have been evacuated to the country, and others have been moved within the city to permit demolition so that "fire lanes" may stop conflagrations set off by incendiary bombs.

Heavy Raids Expected

"The citizens are fully aware that if the enemy raids the metropolis it will be far in excess of the imitation raid on Tokyo two years ago," says Domei. Fire drills are frequent, and slit trenches and air-raid shelters line the streets of downtown Tokyo.

Despite these difficulties, however, there is no sign of a general breakdown. It should not be forgotten that the present Government of Japan has announced that it will arm the entire population, if necessary, for a last-ditch struggle. While this could not be done in a literal sense, it has already been announced that the "Former Soldiers' Society of Japan" is mobilizing its members for service in a home-defense militia.

The military leaders of Japan may have little hope of victory, but they intend to make the United Nations pay a maximum price for the conquest of Japan.

Japanese Calling For 'Superefforts'

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 26

The Tokyo weekly economic review has warned the Japanese people that despite a claimed five-fold increase in Japanese war production since the beginning of hostilities "the war situation requires more than what we are producing now," the Japanese Domei News Agency said in a radiocast reported today by U. S. Government monitors.

With the "time for the decisive battle which will determine the rise or fall of our empire coming closer and closer," the Japaese magazine said, "superefforts" must be made to meet the increased demands of Japan's war machine.

Nimitz Starts Things

Associated Press from United States Navy

Admiral Gets Baseball Game Under Way

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, throws out the first ball to start the Hawaiian World Series between Army and Navy baseball nines. The first game of the Little World Series was played before a crowd of 20,000 cheering servicemen fans.

Form Shaping For Security Plan at Oaks

Continued from Page 1

proposals agreed on, President Roosevelt would have to win the Senate's approval and Prime Minister Churchill would have to give Commons the opportunity to consider them.

The final draft of the proposed agreement with that small area of disagreement in it is understood to have President Roosevelt's approval and that of Prime Minister Churchill. When word comes from Moscow that Premier Stalin, too, has accepted the agreement, the first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations officially ends.

Security-League Agreement

The British, Russian, and American delegates announced agreement some time ago on the organization setup for a security league.

There is to be an International court of justice. It would deal with disputes referred to it by the executive council of the proposed league.

There would be an assembly of peace-loving nations, all with equal voting powers. Its authority would be mainly advisory.

There would be a council which would be primarily responsible for maintaining world peace and security.

And there would be a secretariat which would provide the continuing office personnel of the league.

Powers of Council

The composition of the council and its powers constitute the major points at issue, it is understood. Britain, the United States, Russia, and China would be permanent members. There would be seven other nonpermanent ones selected on a regional basis. France, according to informed sources, is to get a permanent seat on the council at some time in the future, possibly after general elections.

The veto power of a permanent council member also proved one of the unsolvable problems. The delegations agreed that the council should have the power to use military force to prevent or repel aggression, but it could not agree on what course of action to take if the charge of aggression was leveled against one of the permanent members. Against any other nations the permanent members would have to be in agreement.

U. S. Awaits Russian Policy Before Decision on Germany

Continued from Page 1

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, which was appointed by the President to draw up the American proposals regarding Germany, has not yet reached agreement, it now seems likely that the matter will be ironed out at the White House.

While it is dangerous to speculate on what President Roosevelt may decide, Washington inclines to the belief that there will be a compromise. Although the President is said to side with Mr. Morgenthau, it is not thought probable that he would wholly disregard the State Department's viewpoint or that he would totally override his Secretary of State.

One of the most interesting aspects of the problem is the seeming lack of any crystallized public opinion thereon. Either the American people have been too busy with other things or they have not felt competent to judge; the fact remains that no one yet knows whether the average citizen sides with those who feel the Germans are beyond redemption or with those who believe that the enemy can be led, however slowly, into the paths of democracy.

Yet it would seem to be extremely important to have a well-informed body of public opinion behind any move the Government makes regarding Germany. After all, it is the average American, acting through his elected representatives, who will determine just how far the United States Government can go in maintaining the postwar controls fastened upon the Reich. In view of this, it might not be a bad thing if the various Government officials, instead of fighting the problem among themselves, took some steps to lay the question before the country as a whole.

Gripsholm Arrives in U. S. With 218 U. S. Servicemen

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—The Swedish liner Gripsholm, bringing home 218 incapacitated American officers and enlisted men who were prisoners in Germany, docked at a Jersey City pier today.

Also aboard were 24 Canadian soldiers, 12 American, Swedish, and Canadian civilians, and eight State Department officials.

The repatriated passengers boarded the Gripsholm at Goteborg, Sweden, where an exchange of prisoners was carried out early this month.

It was announced in Washington that, besides the Gripsholm, the Drottningholm and the Arundel Castle were also used in the exchange operation, which was carried out through the mediation of the Swiss Government.

The American soldiers were the first to disembark. Ambulances were waiting to take them to Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, where they will be permitted to give interviews tomorrow.

Canadian soldiers followed the Americans ashore and boarded a train that will take them directly to Canada. The civilian passengers were detained aboard for the usual questioning by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies.

The Gripsholm sailed from Goteborg Sept. 10 and stopped at Liverpool, where 700 British prisoners disembarked.

The War Department announced recently that of the American repatriates, 15 had been flown to this country from England after the repatriation boats reached that country from Sweden.

New Aeronautics Head

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP) — Theodore P. Wright, aeronautical engineer and former War Production Board official, was sworn in Sept. 25 as Civil Aeronautics Administrator, succeeding Charles I. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton voluntarily stepped down from the top position recently, to resume his civil service status as deputy administrator.

Britons Want Details of Allied Plan for Reich

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—Reports of disagreement in Washington concerning the future of Germany and the small trickle of news from the Dumbarton Oaks conference strengthen belief in many circles here that Allied peace for Germany still requires much deep consideration.

Since even the arrangements for military occupation appear to have been finally settled only at the recent Quebec meeting, there is little surprise that a great deal of confusion still exists concerning the long-term policy.

On the other hand, however, it is generally felt that the time is already overdue when the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain should be considering not basic conceptions, but the application of details.

In fact, the public would like to believe that President Roosevelt's week-end statement on the "logistics of peace" really mean that only details remain.

A political observer of these problems finds, however, that the situation is far from clear.

Concerning the territorial frontiers of Germany, for example, he hears it suggested that on the eastern side East Prussia and part of Pomerania be handed over to the new Poland without any agreement yet reached between the Big Three themselves concerning which Polish Government they will finally recognize.

France will presumably have certain parts of west German territory, but France as yet is not even a member of the European Advisory Commission.

What causes the greatest misgivings among people who have tried to visualize the consequences for the future of Europe is the application of proposals that Germany should be divided into two or more independent states and reduced to an agricultural community without any heavy industry, that all German schools should be closed until new textbooks are prepared, and German universities closed indefinitely.

If, for example, the Big Three are to be expected to reach agreement on new German textbooks then it will indeed be a long time before Germany has any new schools—if discussions proceeding for many months past here in London regarding postwar literature on the continent are a guide.

Peril in Empty Hands

Presumably youths who might otherwise be at least calming their passions by some kind of intellectual discipline would under these conditions have little alternative but to apply themselves to all kinds of mischief. Work of such empty hands certainly is inconsistent with the Allies' ideas reconstruction either of Germany or Europe.

Dividing up Germany and transferring it into an agricultural community, could probably be achieved, but it is doubtful whether the consequences would be what the Allies envisage. A very different Europe or Eurasia might evolve therefrom.

Such a political economic settlement of the German problem is also reminiscent of the solution which Germany intended to apply to conquered France and other occupied countries, and which were so thoughougly condemned by the Allies.

Productive Work Needed

This policy certainly wouldn't help establish confidence among the saner sections of the German public as to the genuineness of the Allies' intentions to restore Europe as an integrated whole in which hope and productive work play their important roles.

Ignoring the argument that German manpower and industry can make great contributions to the postwar reconstruction of Europe, such breakup of Germany as reported would undoubtedly result in giving the German youth of tomorrow a goal for extreme nationalism, even the least Nazi-minded of them.

It is doubtful whether the breakup plans are practicable for other reasons. Occupation of Germany by Allied troops probably will go on for some years after hostilities cease, and during these years closer human relations between the occupying forces and the occupied population are likely to develop.

Soldiers' Goal Is Home

As time proceeds there will be the strongest desire on the part of these soldiers to return home. It won't be easy to get them to remain for a policy which they not only will see is unworkable, but which many of their political leaders at home will condemn.

The Allies have accepted a great responsibility in promising that after destroying Hitler's new order they will build up a decent order in Europe.

This is a tremendous task. In its initial stages German sovereignty must be extinguished and the country be governed directly by the Allies.

They will have the responsibility for restoring order, maintaining currency, finding work for millions faced with unemployment and starvation, and of proving to conquered Germans that war does not pay.

Application of Treaties

Their success will be conditioned by the extent of the cooperation they receive from saner elements among the German people.

Justice common sense and morality demand such treatment of Germany as will both bring home to the Germans the terrible responsibility they carry for events of the past five years and also compensate Germany's victims at the same time.

Looking back over various peace treaties, most persons in a position to judge admit that successful application of treaties is more important than a statement of plans which, while extremely good on paper, won't be accepted by the next generation except as an unfortunate heritage of a suffering past.

From all this emerges the point of immediate practicability. While politicians are deliberating on these great issues already within Germany itself there are British and American officers tackling important problem sof administraportant problems of administra-

The man on the spot has as usual to improvise and go contrary to many theoretical rulings. In Kornelimünster, one small town already occupied by Allied troops, the first Burgomeister is a schoolmaster who was a member of the Nazi Party—an indication that it will be impossible to ignore such people because of lack of other leaders.

European War's End Means Dress Frills

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The War Production Board Sept. 22 reported that abolition of its order L-85, governing the manufacture and styling of feminine apparel, officially is scheduled for the date when the European war ends.

Immediate revocation of the order has been recommended by the Women's Sportswear and House Dress Industry Advisory Committees, WPB said. Lifting of the order also was discussed at the Women's Coat and Suit Advisory Committee, but no recommendation was made.

The Committees were told by WPB that it is the Board's intention to remove every conservation order when Germany is defeated except those considered "absolutely essential to the prosecution of the war against Japan or to America's civilian welfare."

Since textiles are considered one of the acute current vital materials' shortages, industry committee members agreed that even if these restrictions on the use of textiles are removed in the near future, fabrics and labor shortages would prevent any extensive or radical changes in clothing styles for women.

THAT *Extra Crust!*

Careful reflection of risks effected through good management can provide the extra top crust to be distributed to policyholders of a *Mutual* company in the form of a dividend.

Norfolk and Dedham is not only a *Mutual* company but is an *Agency Mutual* company so that you may have the convenient service and counsel of your own local agent. For 119 years, this company has paid promptly all losses and — its dividends to its policyholders have averaged more than 20%.

NORFOLK AND DEDHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT
DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

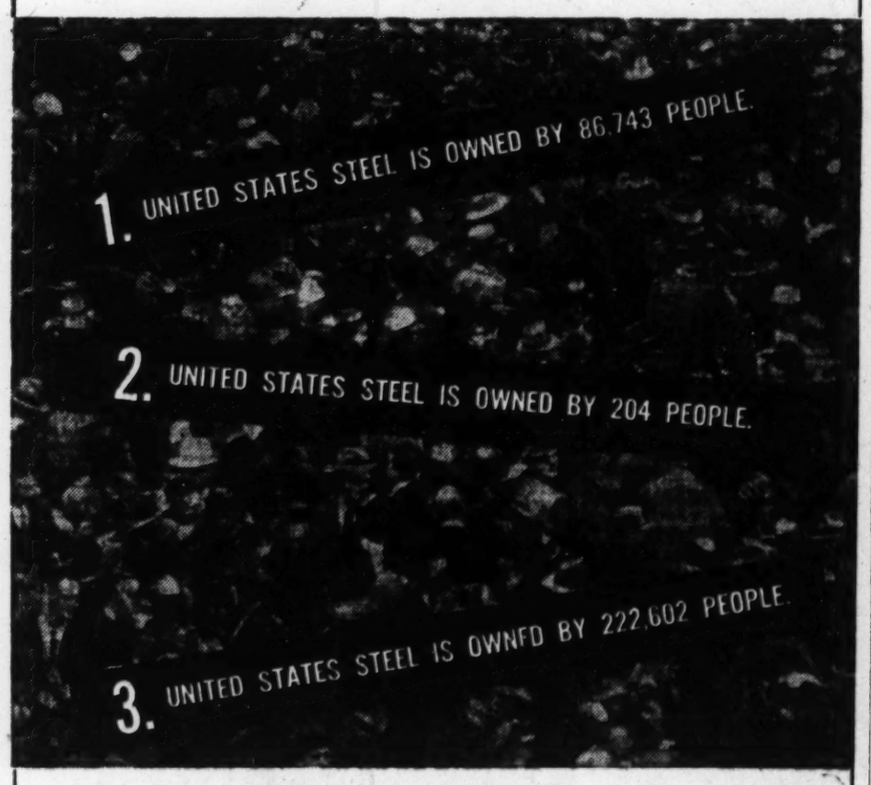
FALL PLANT SALE

- Quality Evergreens
- Rhododendrons
- Azaleas — Vines
- Flowering Trees
- Flowering Shrubs

Wyman's Framingham Nurseries
Route 9 Framingham, Mass.
Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
Tel. Framingham 6191

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
FLAKO PIE CRUST
Quality ingredients that assure home-made flavor
DOUBLE YOUR BOND BUYING

Which of These Statements is Correct?



No. 1 and No. 2 are wrong. No. 3 is *correct*. 222,602 people own U. S. Steel. Among this army of owners is a remarkably large number of women shareholders, 97,106 of them. A good many shares are held by 1,246 charitable and educational institutions, and other large amounts of stock are owned by insurance companies for the benefit of policyholders.

You'll find owners of U. S. Steel stock at work in stores, in factories and on farms, in every one of the forty-eight states. They're the typical Americans you rub elbows with on a bus or at the movies. Their stake in U. S. Steel is a good example of American thrift.

UNITED STATES STEEL

IN NEW YORK HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Single from $4; double from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

LONDON, ENGLAND
THE CATHKIN LAUNDRY & CLEANERS
PUTNEY BRIDGE ROAD, S. W. 15
Tel. PUTney 0045-6
Owing to war restrictions we regret we are unable at present to accept new customers.

CHAINS OF OFFICE

Whose fine examples of the craftsman's art ceremonially worn by civic dignitaries are not mere trappings. They are in point of fact literally as well as symbolically the "chains of office." They have their origin in the days of chivalry when the lieges of the king were given the privilege of carrying a "banneret" on their lances to show that they were entitled to lead their followers to battle in the king's service. Later, in order that the king's knights should be readily recognised on occasions when no lances were carried, the chain was introduced and formed part of the insignia which proclaimed that the wearer was bound in service to his sovereign.

The chain soon came to be used by others than those of military rank; but always as a symbol of dedication to service. It is with that meaning that they are worn today and that is why in their design and production the art of the craftsman plays so important a part.

The chain illustrated is of silver gilt and is one of the two beautiful "Waits Chains", date about 1550. Reproduced by courtesy of the Corporation of Norwich.

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD
112 · REGENT STREET
LONDON W·1

BOOKS *from* LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books, and fine editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
Whitehall 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper.
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street
London, S. W. 1 England

Eisenhower Clamps News Dimout on Arnhem Battle

Continued from Page 1

that United States troops far to the south had launched a big push in the Epinal-Remiremont sector of France, apparently in prelude to an offensive against Belfort, 30 miles to the southeast. Belfort's fortresses guard the mountain gap into southwestern Germany.

As for Holland, the enemy asserted heavy German blows were intended to win time and delay the "final Allied assault on Germany until winter, when defense conditions would be most favorable."

At last reports parts of three or four Nazi divisions were hammering at the pocketed air-borne soldiers fighting west of Arnhem—holding an Allied foot in the door to the German Ruhr.

Amphibious trucks and assault boats of the British Second Army were ferrying a thin trickle of reinforcements and supplies across the upper Rhine to the air-borne men, said the last announcements before Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower imposed the news dimout.

This security step was designed to keep the Germans from obtaining useful information from Allied sources in the touch-and-go battle described officially as fluid. The British press termed it a crisis.

Accounts of troop dispositions were restricted and speculation on future developments was banned as the British restored their thin, thrice-cut life line to the Neder Rhine west of Arnhem from Eindhoven north and stabbed ahead seven miles through Deurne and Helmond in a supporting thrust to the northeast.

Allies Fight to Hold Supply Corridor

The greatest intensity of the battle was being diverted to opening and holding open an adequate supply corridor through Nijmegen to the south bank of the Neder Rhine. And the Germans were opposing that effort with SS (Elite Guard) panzer troops and more airplanes than they have risked for a week.

The Germans broke the supply corridor midway between Eindhoven and Nijmegen for the third time, keeping a five-mile stretch of the road cut for five hours before the British hurled them out.

The life line was even thinner to the north between Nijmegen and Arnhem, and it was learned the Germans had held the midway town of Elst on this main road for several days. Second Army supply columns were moving up over parallel secondary roads to the west, with even these sometimes under fire.

Two attempts to relieve this situation could be disclosed as developing. One was the thrust through Deurne and Helmond, seven miles southeast of Veghel, where the Germans have mounted some of their strongest attacks. The second was a patrol thrust across the Waal or lower Rhine 18 miles west of Nijmegen at Ochtem and about 15 miles from Utrecht. The patrol reported Germans digging in both along the Meuse and Waal.

A solid seal-off wall was being built up to the south.

British troops of the Canadian First Army captured Turnhout, 25 miles northeast of Antwerp, and some Second Army men pushed west of Eindhoven to Rousel, nine miles from Turnhout.

The whole German defense had stiffened along the rest of the front, from north of Aachen to the Belfort Gap.

By a Staff Artist

Major Points of Attack on Western Front

Central black arrows indicate Allied efforts to broaden the narrow corridor to where the paratroopers are besieged at Arnhem. White arrow shows direction of German counterattacks. Another Allied thrust—toward Cologne—is indicated by the black arrow at bottom.

Eastern Front:

Red Army and Fleet Hit Nazis in Estonia

Russia's powerful northern armies hammered the final small pocket of German resistance in Estonia and began organizing an assault on two key islands guarding the Baltic Sea approaches to Riga, the besieged Capital of Latvia.

The islands—Ristna and Osel—dominate the entrances to the Gulf of Riga, to the southeast, and the Gulf of Finland, to the northeast. Lying about six miles off Estonia's west coast, they could be by-passed indefinitely by the Russians, but as long as enemy garrisons remain there they will have a certain nuisance value.

On the west coast of the Estonian mainland, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army has now captured all important ports except Virtsu. A communiqué announced the fall of Haapsalu, Estonia's third port, 63 miles southwest of Tallinn. The Soviet forces also hold Parnu, on the southwest coast.

There were several indications that the Soviet Baltic Fleet was joining in the battle to reduce the Estonian islands. An official announcement two days ago said Soviet naval forces had captured the seaport of Paldiski, midway between Tallinn and Haapsalu.

Helsinki dispatches reported heavy gunfire from the Finnish Gulf and belief was expressed in that Capital that the Red Fleet had moved in strength into the Baltic Sea.

The Russian communiqué announced the fall of 80 communities in the area east of Riga, carrying Russian forces to within 40 miles of the Latvian Capital from that direction. Other Red Army columns were within 65 miles of Riga on the north, 56 miles on the northeast, and last were reported only six miles away on the south. The Germans hold open a narrow coastal escape and supply corridor.

The battle of Warsaw, now in its 56th day, brought no fresh news from Russian sources, but Polish sources just back from the Vistula front declared the Germans were being pushed back steadily.

German-Hungarian reinforcements appeared to have parried temporarily the Red Army's invasion thrust to southeastern Hungary.

The Moscow communiqué announced advances in southern Poland, including capture of Berehy Gurne, three miles from the Czechoslovakian frontier. Massed for a distance of 50 miles along this frontier, the combined Russian and Slovak forces continued to send patrols into Slovakia.

A Moscow radiocast the night of Sept. 24 quoted a front dispatch as reporting the capture of Humenne, 25 miles inside Slovakia. But there still has been no official confirmation of the report.

Air Over Europe:

Reichchancellery Reported Hit

Allied bombers scored direct hits on the Reichchancellery, Hitler's Berlin headquarters, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' home, the Adlon Hotel, and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger printing plant during a raid Sept. 15, according to a traveler from Germany who was in Berlin during the attack.

The traveler said the Chancellery was "almost a complete wreck," and that Dr. Goebbels' home near by also was badly damaged. Dr. Goebbels, he said, emerged uninjured from an elaborate bomb shelter beneath his home.

Battle of Britain:

Huge Land Mines Dropped in 1941

Huge land mines and bombs, possibly some abandoned by the British in France during the retreat at Dunkerque, were dropped by parachute on Britain's largest cities during the intensive German night raids in the winter of 1940-41, it has been disclosed with relaxation of censorship regulations.

The targets included London, Birmingham, Southampton, Plymouth, and Liverpool.

Two mines destroyed 350 houses of an unsubstantial nature in the London area.

It also was disclosed that during September, 1941, the Germans dropped a chemical in the form of red powder in western England which caused acute inflammation of the skin of those with whom it came in contact.

Nazi Doubt Voiced On 'Secret Weapon'

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 26

A high German official hinted today that German propaganda about new secret weapons is mostly wholecloth.

A German radiocast quoted Werner Naummann, Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry and SS brigade leader, as telling a mass meeting that "the High Command doesn't believe the outcome of the war depends on novel weapons. . . ."

He said Germany has "introduced the laws of a besieged fortress and we are determined to defend this fortress as no fortress has ever been defended."

Italy:

Rubicon Crossed By Eighth Army

The Eighth Army has crossed the historic Rubicon and the Allied commander in the Mediterranean expressed hope the crossing "will lead, as with a famous commander in the past, to a decisive victory" for Allied forces in Italy.

Crossing of the little stream which Caesar made famous came after German counterattacks slowed advances both of the Fifth and Eighth Armies. The Rubicon flows into the Adriatic just north of Rimini.

The Eighth Army captured coastal Bordonchia, six miles north of Rimini, in a night tank and infantry attack. The Rubicon was crossed farther inland, several bridgeheads being won.

Below Bologna, the Fifth Army was driving down several valleys running in a northeasterly direction after breaking the Gothic Line.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean commander, congratulated Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, ground commander in Italy, on destruction of the Gothic Line and expressed the hope the Rubicon crossing would lead to destruction of the German Army in Italy.

"The skill and speed with which the Eighth Army was regrouped," he said, "once more completely surprised Field Marshal Albert Kesselring."

On the American right flank, British and Indian troops captured the road-junction towns of Palazzuolo, 8½ miles east of Firenzuola, and Marradi, 12 miles east.

China:

Bitter Fight Rages Upon Wide Front

Chinese troops are engaging two Japanese columns apparently attempting to envelop Kweilin in flanking movements, the High Command announced as bitter fighting was reported all along the Chinese battle front.

The Japanese are moving toward the Kwangsi Province city from positions east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad. One column which took Kwanyang, 50 miles east, northeast of Kweilin, pushed southward for an undisclosed distance, the High Command said.

Meanwhile, the invaders recaptured Taohsien, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin, and struck on southwestward. Their drive engulfed Yungming, in a 25-mile advance, and was continuing.

Sixty miles southwest of Wuchow, Japanese forces struck northward from Jungyum in a drive apparently headed for the strategically important center of Tanchuk, 47 miles west of Wuchow. Chinese troops operating behind enemy lines occupied a number of strong points south of Jungyun, the High Command said.

The Chinese communiqué said Japanese forces driving southward along the railroad directly toward Kweilin were still halted about 40 miles from their objective, apparently awaiting reinforcements and restoration of supply lines dislocated by the hard-hitting United States 14th Air Force.

Pacific:

Yanks Advance Upon Peleliu

Marines by-passed strong Japanese hill positions on Peleliu in the Palau group, and advanced to within a mile of the island's northern tip on Sept. 25. Enemy losses rose to 8,288.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the Americans had progressed more than a mile along Peleliu's west coast, after slanting past Japanese positions in the Umorbrogol hills which the Marines had failed to crack in days of bitter fighting.

Abrupt silence cloaked movements of the United States Third Fleet, whose carrier planes attacked the Philippines last week. American confirmation still was lacking of Japanese-reported attacks on Manila and the central Philippines Sept. 22 and 23.

The Tokyo Radio said Japanese reinforcements were landed on the island of Peleliu in the Palau group on the night of Sept. 23 and succeeded in joining the garrison without meeting any strong resistance.

There was no confirmation of the claim.

The Japanese also asserted that American losses in the Peleliu attack had reached 12,400 men by Sept. 23 and as a result the strength of the assault had declined. This claim likewise was unsupported by any American figures on losses.

Southwest Pacific bombers continued to patrol the southern Philippines, and one of them contributed one of the war's most unusual feats. A lone Catalina flying boat destroyed a seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts in Davao Gulf with four bombs in a single bombing run. The vessels, caught while refueling, exploded so violently that the attacking plane was tossed 300 feet.

Other Southwest Pacific planes sank a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker and damaged a 3,000-ton freighter in Dutch Celebes, while airdromes on that island and Ceram were hit with 122 tons of bombs.

Soviet Forces Press On

By a Staff Artist

Russians Advance on Baltic and Balkan States

Upper: Baltic states, where Russians have practically cleaned up the whole of Estonia and where the Soviet naval forces are attacking the outlying islands. Lower: Black line shows battle front as Russians push toward Hungary and, farther south, toward Belgrade, the Yugoslav Capital.

Planes 'Deliver' Incendiaries To Foreign Workers in Reich

Continued from Page 1

ever, that thousands were picked up by either foreign workers or members of the German opposition groups.

This assumption is supported by the fact that the last few days saw a marked increase in absenteeism among foreign labor. The conclusion appears warranted that the workers had advance information of the Allied plan and kept a number of search and pick-up groups of their own in readiness.

There is evidence that the millions of slave laborers inside Germany have succeeded in setting up something of a working underground organization. As early as last spring, neutral observers referred to a "foreign partisan army inside the Reich" which terrorized the country population and against which the badly depleted German police proved helpless.

Other evidence about aid of the foreign labor battalions came from Allied fliers and political refugees who were smuggled out of Germany by foreign workers guiding them from labor camp to labor camp.

Many Germans repeatedly have expressed concern about the size of the slave-labor army. In some of the smaller industrial towns, the natives are outnumbered 3 to 1 by foreigners. And in predominantly agricultural areas, Russian, Polish, or Yugoslav farmhands represent virtually nine tenths of the male population.

Estimates as to the total number of foreign workers vary from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000, with Russians and Poles by far the most numerous. The difference in estimates is due to the fact that the Germans have switched large numbers of war prisoners to the ranks of slave labor. The 12,000,000 figure may be too high. In all probability, 10,000,000 is more nearly correct.

This is an army of imposing size. It corresponds to about one sixth of the number of Germans at present in the Reich and constitutes an extremely difficult problem. There is no doubt that the Germans still are able to suppress any revolt staged by the foreign workers.

It is not quite so certain that they are able to prevent large-scale sabotage for which the pocket-incendiaries are an ideal instrument. And it is obvious that any German reprisals against slave laborers must ultimately result in a sharp drop in armament output.

British to Release Archibald Ramsay

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP) — Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced today that Capt. Archibald Ramsay, a member of Parliament who has been detained under defense regulations since 1940, would be released unconditionally.

While the cause of Captain Ramsay's internment has not been generally disclosed, last June in the United States Senate, Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, read a London dispatch to the Chicago Tribune which quoted John McGovern, Independent Laborite member of Commons, as saying Captain Ramsay was imprisoned along with Tyler Kent, American Embassy code clerk, to prevent disclosure of a reported prewar understanding between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty. That understanding was described as a pledge that if Britain entered the European war the United States would aid her.

Mr. Kent was convicted in London in October, 1940, of violating the Official Secrets Act, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

U. S. Fliers Again Bomb Japanese in Manchuria

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 26

Manchuria, site of important war industries which have been visited twice by U. S. B-29 Superfortresses, was attacked again today (Japanese time) by American war planes, the Tokyo radio announced in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press.

Eisenhower Tells Slave Labor: 'Hour for Action Has Come'

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 26 (AP)—Twelve million foreign slave workers inside Germany have been told by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that "the hour for action has come."

The foreign workmen, who were seized in every country occupied by the Nazis and forced to work long hours in Hitler's mines and war plants, have been told in a radiocast from Supreme Headquarters to take "immediate action according to the prearranged plan."

The radiocast disclosed that organized cells of workers had in some places already been supplied with weapons for active resistance against the Germans.

Following is the text of the Eisenhower message as reported by the Office of War Information:

The hour for action has come!

Note carefully the following instructions:

The organized cells of foreign workers within the Reich will take immediate action according to the prearranged plan. Members of organized cells will refrain from all unorganized resistance and useless provocation of the Gestapo. They will obey the orders of their leaders precisely.

Foreign workers who are not members of organized cells and who have not already carried out my instructions to go into hiding in the towns or—preferably—on the land will do so at once.

I have already warned them that they are in gravest danger if they remain in the factories. Their safest course is to disappear from the towns and cities and to seek shelter and employment on the land.

In certain areas of Germany workers of the organized cells are today being provided with means for active resistance. These instruments will not be effective if they are used thoughtlessly or without purpose. Those of you who find them should immediately read the instructions that are provided and memorize them. Then destroy the instructions. Hide the instruments in a safe place. Determine carefully where and how the instruments can be used most effectively. Work out your plan of action. After your plan is complete in every detail—and only then—put the instruments to the use for which they are designed.

Bear in mind, while deciding on your plans, that foodstuffs and crops in Germany will be needed after the defeat of Hitler.

Act wisely. Do not underrate the power of the Gestapo. However, remember that today the Gestapo stands in fear of the 12,000,000 foreign workers who, by acting now, can seal the fate of the Third Reich.

Churchill Tells Neutrals Again To Bar All War Criminals

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill reiterated today that the British Government insists German war criminals find no haven in neutral territories.

Some neutrals already have made satisfactory statements on the matter, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons, but he has not "noticed any particular pronouncement" from Spain in this connection. His statement about Spain was in reply to a direct question.

Cheered from all quarters of Commons as he resumed his seat following the Quebec conference, Mr. Churchill planned a full-dress statement Thursday. A two-day debate starting then may disclose Britain's attitude on what to do with Germany after the war—a question which already has brought divided opinion in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill was asked about a statement that present machinery might leave Hitler himself untouched if he managed to escape to a neutral country. He replied caustically:

"The Government are resolved to do their utmost to prevent Nazi criminals finding a refuge in neutral territories from the consequences of their crime. . . It is not our intention to allow the escape of these men to be effected without exerting almost every resource which a civilized power can contemplate."

In answer to the first peace question directed at him, Mr. Churchill confined himself to the Dumbarton Oaks conference, saying no commitments had been reached there as yet on postwar plans.

This conference, he said, is seeking agreement "upon a set of proposals for the establishment of an organization to maintain peace and security and further social and economic co-operation among peace-loving nations."

"If, as we greatly hope," he said, "we succeed in framing such joint proposals, they would be communicated to the other governments of the United Nations concerned as a basis for discussion at a joint conference of all United Nations."

Corporal 'Steps Up' In Tower of Pisa

PISA, Italy, Sept. 26 (AP)—There are exactly 200 steps to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, on the authority of Corp. Earl Bishop of Nepton, Ky., military policeman on guard at the entrance.

"Practically every G. I. coming in here has been asking that question for days," Corporal Bishop explained. "This morning I climbed 'em myself to count 'em."

Draft Dodge Charges Dropped in Miami Case

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 26 (AP)—Fred W. Botts, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, has announced that he will not prosecute Morris Stanley Neff, charged with remaining in his room for three years to avoid registering for Selective Service.

Mr. Botts said he also will drop charges against Neff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Neff, who were accused of conspiracy after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents raided the Neff home July 1 on a tip from neighbors.

Mr. Botts declared that Neff would not have been accepted for military service because of his condition, "and no harm has been done."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!
Don't worry; your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the
PEN REPAIR DEPT.
ALLANS
Blackett St. Tel. 25556
All Repairs Sent C. O. D.

Siesta Craftsmanship
Well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77, Northumberland Street, 5-10, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
20, Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1847 Standard of Furniture Quality

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FURS • FURS • FURS
Have your Fur Coats and Furs of any description Cleaned, Dyed and Remodelled to the latest style.
Estimates and Advice Without Obligation
S. GOULD
(Licenced Valuer for Furs)
LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER
(Only Address)
30, TARLETON STREET (CHURCH ST.)
Late of Bennett Street
Tel. Royal 7459

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 years experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Explore Schofields of Leeds
and enjoy the thrills of the very latest fashions and the wide facilities of a modern store that offers quality in all things—to wear, to use and (in the restaurant) to eat!
SCHOFIELDS (LEEDS) LTD.
THE headrow LEEDS 1
TEL. 30111

SHOP at Binns Limited For Everything
NINE GREAT STORES AT YOUR SERVICE

Quality and classic simplicity exemplified in Modelle Modes!
READERS of The Christian Science Monitor in Halifax and district should make a point of seeing the distinctive Autumn Fashions now showing at Modelle's . . . Model Coats, Suits, Two-pieces, Dresses, and Jumper Suits. Superlatively tailored and smartly different.
"Style in every line"
MODELLE
Prince's Arcade
HALIFAX

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
Ward's
Depository
Removal and Storage Contractor
Offices—Park Para.
Tel. 4133 Harrogate
and Union Bank Bldgs.,
Chancery Lane,
Tel. 5159 Hol.
London, W.C.2.

BOTHWELL, SCOTLAND
FASHIONS for AUTUMN WEAR
MANY NOVELTIES ARE NOW ON SHOW AT
WINNINGS
LTD. BOTHWELL
Latest Gowns, Tailored Suits and Dress Suits—Nice Selection. All Fittings—4 to 12 gns.
EXCLUSIVE MODEL COATS
Fur Fabric and Other New Materials. Great Value, 6 to 18 gns.
MILLINERY—New Stock every week. Smart Models for Young Ladies. Youthful and Becoming Styles for Matrons.
Nice Selection Smart BLACK GOWNS and SUITS, 49/6 to 10 gns.

McDonalds Limited
A Family Establishment of unique standing — famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALD'S specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER Ltd.
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 32591-2
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
PELTINVAIN
ALL WEATHER COATS
Prices From
56/-
Sole Agents
McLAREN
A Son (Glasgow) Limited
Civil and Military Outfitters
42-50 Gordon Street Glasgow
Telegraphic Address "Toggery" Glasgow

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
NOTED FOR
WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

Obtainable at all leading British Stores
HOLYROOD Knitwear
Wholesale only
MURDOCH & CO. 79 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

To Keep Peace, Says Miss Fromm, 'Master Race' Theory Must Go

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The stamping out of pan-Germanism and the "master race" theory is indispensable to the reinstatement of Germany as a law-abiding member of the community of nations, in the opinion of Bella Fromm, German-born, but who now cherishes her American citizenship.

"I would rather not sleep," Miss Fromm declared, "if I could go back to Germany and talk day and night to the German women, from city to village and village to city, telling them of democracy, and my experience here in a democracy; telling them what we have here that they do not imagine. If the Government would send me, I should be grateful to go but I never want to live there again—only go temporarily for what good it would do."

New Phrases Needed

Until German women have instilled into their children a horror of war, until they have taught them there is no such thing as a "master race" (that is the most important phrase in Germany today, she says) until they have brought them up with an understanding of the futility of a desire to conquer and oppress other peoples, the nation will continue to be a menace to its neighbors, Miss Fromm indicated.

Those who know her book, "Blood and Banquets," published in 1942 by Harper & Brothers, are acquainted with the background of upbringing in Germany, her life among the diplomatic set in Berlin, and finally her escape to this country with her late husband, Peter Francis Welles, whom she had been able to rescue from a concentration camp. From this background, Miss Fromm now measures the postwar problems which the Allies will face in dealing with the German people.

How many so-called "decent" Germans are left? Probably at the most 15 or 20 per cent who have not collaborated with the Nazis is her answer.

Many are in concentration camps and many others have not survived, she believes. The old military group, committed for generations to pan-Germanism, cannot be dealt with for they were responsible primarily for Hitler although they had no intention in the beginning of letting him get the upper hand, she says. The youth—not to blame, certainly, for the false ideals with which they have been indoctrinated—nevertheless will present a solid front of opposition to corrective ideas, she thinks, so imbued are they with the "master race" theory.

Teacher Boxed Her Ears

Early in her own experience, she had a sample of this when she had as a history teacher an Uncle of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in 1908. Little Erwin, she remembers, by the way, as a freckle-faced unpleasant little boy with ears which stuck out, and who was shunned by the other children when he came to visit and also by the animals which were their pets. There seemed to be an instinctive distrust of him, she recalls.

But back to the history class. Herr Professor Rommel always referred to France as "our arch-enemy, France." Skeptical as to the arch-enemy phrase, young Bella asked her mother if she might query the professor about it. Her mother said, of course, so she did so. He stalked down the aisle, cuffed her ears, and snatched her out of her seat, banishing her temporarily from the class. When she was allowed to come back he commanded her to write 100 times: "Our arch-enemy is France," and never to forget it.

Although only actual occupation of Germany will bring an accurate answer to the question as to what material there will actually be with which to work in re-educating and rebuilding the country which has been both morally and physically devastated, Miss Fromm is of the opinion that the teachers will have to be found inside Germany—probably in the concentration camps. Persons from other countries would be hampered first by language difficulties, she points out, and second by a lack of understanding of the Nazi ideology and how to combat it. "I have been hardly six years here," she said, shaking her head, "and I am not sure I understand it."

Some of the Germans who escaped to other countries may be able to help out temporarily and also to be of service to the Allies in checking and investigating persons who are in concentration camps.

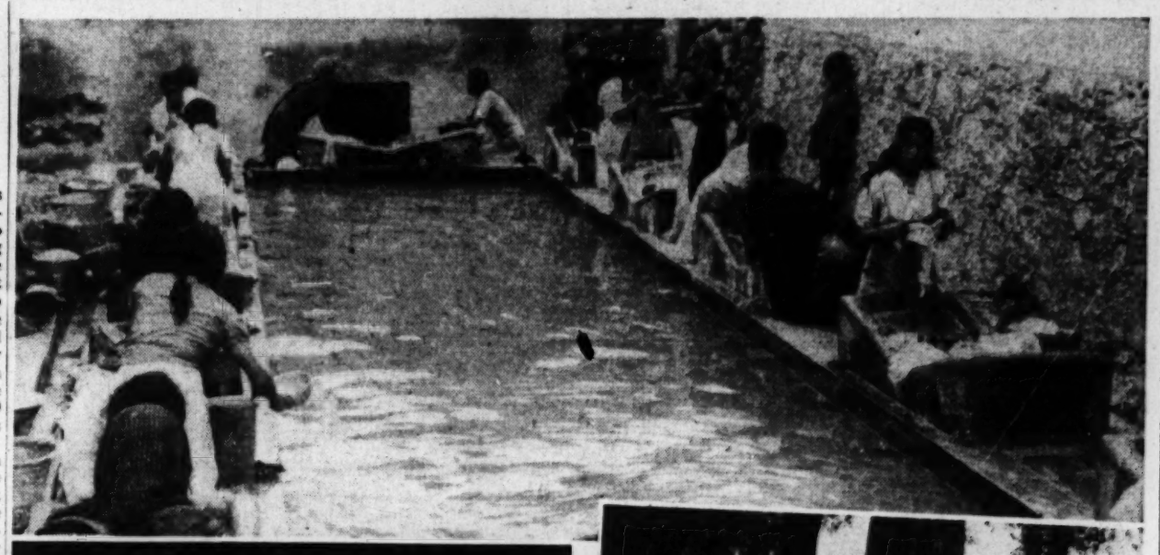
Although Miss Fromm is convinced that these camps will afford the most likely group to work with the Allies, she also warns that foreseeing this, the Nazis will no doubt put some of their own members there before the Allied occupation is established and have them waiting to be called upon as teachers and leaders—ready to carry on the indoctrination of National Socialism deals right under the Allies' noses.

Hidden Propaganda

She and her late husband served the United States Government for four years, translating and interpreting German language newspapers which came through Sweden and Portugal. In them—not featured, but in obscure paragraphs—there were constantly recurring phrases such as: "We need not give in," "We shall continue to fight." The large headlines decried the "Anglo-Saxon Terror Bombings" and Americans were always referred to as "Gangsters."

In June this year, according to Miss Fromm, Hitler called a special meeting of Gauleiters (district leaders) and instructed them: "When these gangsters come in, we will fight for each village and hamlet, for each house and each room in each house. We will fight to the last man in order that this fighting spirit shall influence future generations and show them that National Socialist ideas can never die."

If the Americans deal with Germany like this, said Miss Fromm, slapping the arm of her chair, they will be able to handle the situation. If they deal like this—and she stroked the arm of the chair as one would pet a kitten—there will be another war.



Mexican women are gradually turning away from ditches and canals on washday as more and more villages are being equipped with Government-built lavaderos. A typical one, upper picture, has large trough in center and washbasins all around the edge, where women can kneel in their accustomed position at their washing. Mexican girl is shown in lower left picture at more radically modern washbasin which necessitates the standing position. But in many villages Mexican women are still waiting for these advantages, lower right, while they continue to scrub their clothes on stones by the banks of pools and streams, as their ancestors have done for generations. Cold water is generally preferred to hot, even where hot water is available.

Washday Still Gay as Mexican Women 'Modernize'

By Elizabeth Fagg
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Washday in Mexico offers one of the most picturesque scenes which greet the eyes of the tourist. In villages and in the countryside today Indian women, and women of lower economic classes, are still washing as their ancestors on the distaff side washed hundred of years ago: along the banks of rivers and streams, of canals and ditches, using a stone to scrub on.

They make colorful parties, these groups of women in bright skirts and blouses, with their black plaits swinging as they bend over the water chatting and scrubbing. Their laundry looks like a crazy quilt—dots of colors and startling white spread on the grass and bushes to dry in the brilliant sun.

Washday is a social event of the greatest importance, and practically the only one sacred to their sex alone, so one sees these women in great crowds all along the river, laughing, and talking over the gossip of the village while the assortment of children plays on the grass around.

But the Department of Public Welfare of the Mexican Government doesn't share this impression. Mexico's washday is an institution which the Government is trying to change. The Government doesn't agree that it is "picturesque" for its great mass of poorer women to be washing its clothes in dirty ditches, in stagnant canals, and unwholesome streams.

The Department is trying to modernize washday where it can. Lack of plumbing and of running water in the homes of the poor account for the use of available puddles. So the Public Health Officials are enticing the laundresses from their age-old sessions on the river banks to public wash basins, called "lavaderos," which the Government is building in villages having running water.

Public Location

It's a strange form of "modernization." A series of cement wash basins, often roofless, in a public plaza, or just off the main road where the whole community scrubs its clothes in public view, must seem curiously incommodious to the foreigner. The memory of hot water, of an electric washer, electric dryer, and electric iron which he has seen in modern Mexican homes in the Capital is in contrast.

The truth is the lavaderos are little more than a step from the river bank. But they do at least give fresh running water and a little more sanitary way of washing than in a ditch. As a matter of fact, the authorities do not find it easy always to lure the women away from their ditches. They have washed there, in the grassy, rocky banks since time began.

The authorities have realized how important the traditional way of doing things is to the Mexican Indian and the peon, and as far as possible, they have made the lavaderos like the river bank.

Sociable Washing

Being built in groups end to end, in double lines, they provide the old social gathering place in a new setting. The women can still laugh and gossip together, can still have their day of confidence and idle "palabras." Also, strangest of all, they have designed many so that the women may kneel while washing, instead of standing as we do at home. These women think it is less fatiguing to wash kneeling, as they do on the river, and that their powerful scrubbing arms do better work than when standing.

So the lavaderos are, indeed, a curious modernization. In the regions where they have been built, however, especially in the Federal District, they have greatly improved sanitary conditions.

The laundry problem is only a reflection of the greater problem of lack of water which is one of Mexico's basic perplexities.

In spite of washing in a ditch or canal, Mexican women of the lower economic classes can turn out the whitest "wash" this side of a cotton patch. They have their own method of getting a sheet to a degree of whiteness that challenges the claims of some of our soap advertisements in the States.

First comes the fact they use a powerful lye soap, a strong brown chemical, universally applied to clothes and dishes alike. It removes grease, dissolves buttons and consumes the skin of the hands. Second, comes the terrific scrubbing job along the corrugated cement wash basin or on the surface of a rock.

Soaping and Sunning

The final secret is the custom of leaving the wet sheet, thoroughly soaped, spread in the sun, where it bleaches the rest of the day. The soap stays in until the following day when the sheet is rinsed. (Even in the cities servants use this method, leaving linen to bleach on the roof in the hot sun.) The technique explains why the Indian peon in Mexico's rural areas can wear white domestic suits for manual labor (the characteristic dress of the Mexican peasant for hundreds of years) and appear as dazzlingly clean as a gentleman in his Palm Beach suit. Their women have put a lot of soap and elbow work into that workman's suit, and the Mexican sun has done its part.

The habits of the river bank are brought right into town. In addition to the use of the bleaching process, is the preference for cold water by Mexican servants, most of whom come from the country. Though there are many homes equipped with electrical washing machines, most of the laundry is done by hand. And mostly in cold water. The North American who comes to live in Mexico is usually forced to give up the fight over hot versus cold water, as in the end the servant will persist in using cold. And since the laundry usually turns out twice as clean as at home, it comes to seem of little consequence anyway.

Habits can be changed, however, and once a community becomes accustomed to the luxury of the lavaderos, women continue to wash in the river only when there is no space at the public wash basin. The Government has still made only a dent in the program of supplying the country with this convenience. The program was begun only in 1937. It is a slow and costly work because often the building of the basins is incidental to a project of installing plumbing in a village without water.

But each year, now, the number in the Federal District is increasing, and State Governments are following the example of the Capital area. Someday even, one may hope to see at least one in every village, and who knows, maybe with hot water and soap flakes.

Wise Buyers Will Send Suitable Gifts Overseas

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It will be "the night before Christmas"—and a long way from home—to American men and women in the armed forces a few weeks from now. It will steal silently up on them in India, New Guinea, Australia, in Italy and Iceland, England, North Africa, and beyond the Siegfried Line in Germany where this Christmas no one will be manufacturing toys.

Wherever they are, the "night before Christmas" will catch up with our boys and girls. And when it does—will you have sent your Christmas package to them in time? October 15 is the deadline, and it's not very far off.

Nothing you can include in that little cardboard carton is so important as that touch of home only you know how to create. Usually this takes up less room than anything else in the 65,000,000 Christmas packages Uncle Sam has undertaken to deliver to the 11,000,000 men and women in the service. Principal thing to remember is that gifts be specifically and properly packed and addressed, and in the mail before October 15. Another pointer—see that these G. I. Janes and Joes get what they can use.

Army and Navy Lists

With skilled hand, the Army and Navy have listed many of the items that are practical and possible to send for Christmas. Men in the Army can find a place to stow away pocket-sized books, razor blades, automatic pencils, fountain pens, wrist watches, wallets and money orders, small shaving kits, soap and hard candy, games, photographs and vacuum-packed nuts. The Navy goes in for these things, too, and adds insect repellents, steel mirrors, sun glasses, sneakers, pocket knives.

Women in the Services frankly yearn for things a little on the frivolous side. They go all out for cosmetics—as many as you can afford, and then some, including cologne and perfumes in the new cream cakes that are put up in little plastic compacts, or dry perfume or powder sachet which comes in plastic jars. It seems that Post Exchanges in each area handle a wide variety of powders, lipsticks, and creams of American manufacture, but if your Service girls have a favorite brand—and which one hasn't — these may be sent in metal or paper cartons. And what attractive products the cosmetic houses make available! They are certainly boons to the buyer. Cream deodorants, which are difficult to find overseas, find a welcome in gift boxes, too.

Pretty Lingerie

In the 11 foreign countries in which women are now serving. (France, England, Italy, Africa, Egypt, India, Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Hawaii, and Labrador,) as well as in all parts of the United States, pretty lace-trimmed gowns and underthings make a happy contrast to the hardy G. I. lingerie. Those fluffy lace-trimmed slips, fancy at hemline and top, simply go to the hearts of the girls, and lend enchantment to many an off-duty occasion. Housecoats, and those shorter, less voluminous "brunch" coats for wear around WAC headquarters, with slippers to match, also please the girls.

Play clothes and swim togs—colorful, smartly styled, and durable in sun and water—come in handy for all military personnel when engaging in active sports. Shorts, slacks, and two- or three-piece play suits fit well into any Army woman's wardrobe. But make sure they are suited to the area in which your girl is located. Elasticized rayons do not fare well in the tropics, no matter how alluring the cut of the bathing suit. Cottons do better. Yet elastic by the yard is invaluable for fixing up spare parts.

Of all things! Servicewomen stationed in England want starch for Christmas. It seems commercial laundries there veer away from it, and the girls like a bit of swish to their clothes. So starch is the answer. Not the kind that has to be boiled—you know yourself what a nuisance that is. But send the packaged kind that can be dissolved in a little cold water, yet stands up bravely. Don't send electric irons. They appear to have plenty of these. But they do like skirt hangers.

If you want your man in the merchant marine to get his package and not have it sit disconsolately in the shipping company's office, don't put the name of the steamship company directly under the recipient's name. Packages so addressed are likely to wind up in the ship company's office, instead of at his ship. Merchant seamen specially find good use for hand-knit mufflers, turtle neck sweaters, navy flannel shirts for shore leave, small games, and harmonicas, which make long voyages lively and are endlessly good as an item to trade with the next fellow. Due to obvious transportation difficulties, it's good to mail to merchant seamen sometime in September if you possibly can, though their date also extends to October 15.

Wherever they may be—MAIL EARLY.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Old Pan for Work Basket

Are you in need of a firm work basket? Once I was. Then I took an old pan about 14 inches wide and about 5 or 6 inches deep. I had some dark chintz which I quilted with some padding that I also had on hand. I covered the pan inside and out with this quilted chintz. This was accomplished by cutting two center circles for inside and out of the pan and fitting the material to the sides as one makes a slip cover. I sewed the side pieces to the round circles at the bottom, inside and out. At the top, I joined them together with a cord.

I found it necessary to prick a few holes in the bottom of the pan in order to tack the bottom of the covering material to it. Otherwise it could have dropped down clumsily.

Then I made a little pincushion for pins and needles. With small bits of material I sewed ivory rings in place for scissors and thimbles along the edge of my basket. I made one pocket, taking a piece of chintz about four or five inches wide and as deep as the pan, then sewing along its edges, leaving the top open. In this pocket I keep snaps, hooks and eyes, pencil, a little pad, chalk, razor blade, needle threader, and similar items. In addition I find it convenient to keep a small box in the basket for buttons, buckles, tape, etc. I can put this basket down on any table without fear of scratching and it has proved one of the most satisfying articles I have ever had. In it I keep my mending and darning and in this way always have everything together.

I. B.

Dewey Replies With Fire To Prove G. O. P. Charges

Continued from Page 1

he himself will refuse to do so under any circumstances.

Governor Dewey himself called a few names, but didn't throw back the same epithets of "falsehood" and "fraud." He just said the President's word was not to be trusted, that he was "demagogic," that he was inciting class hatred. His heretofore carefully restrained courtroom fury found expression in his whole reply, and the Governor seemed to relish this chance to loosen up, spurred on, as he was, by a friendly, cheering crowd which filled the 7,000 seats of the Oklahoma City Municipal Auditorium, a WPA project, and overflowed into an adjoining park—a crowd which showed that it relished a little campaigning "in the usual sense."

Governor Dewey's speech needed to be heard to have its oratorical effectiveness appreciated—the Republican National Committee took on an extra radio network last night to make sure that the same potential audience was available that listened to the President—and it needs to be read in text to be appraised. As an aid to such appraisal, it may be useful to set out the specific charges which Mr. Roosevelt lodged against Governor Dewey's campaign thus far and the specific answers, briefed from his speech, with which he replied.

"He has made the charges. He has asked for it. Here it is," the Governor pointedly prefaced his indictment. Then he took up his bill of particulars. The main witnesses he summoned in testimony were Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Senator Alben W. Barkley and Senator Harry S. Truman. The bill of particulars as drafted by the candidate himself would read as follows:

Roosevelt Charge—"My opponent," says Governor Dewey, describes as "fantastic" the statement that his Administration plans to keep men in the Army when the war is over because it fears there will be no jobs for them in civil life."

Dewey Answer—"Well, who first brought it up? Who said: 'We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out'? It was the National Director of Selective Service appointed by Mr. Roosevelt and still in office. But, says Mr. Roosevelt, the War Department thereafter issued a plan for 'speedy discharges.' You can read that plan from now until doomsday and you cannot find one word about 'speedy discharges.' It does not say whether they are to be retained in service a month or years after victory. The present Administration, with its record of peacetime failure, is afraid to bring men home after victory."

Roosevelt Charge—"My opponent," says Governor Dewey, "tries to laugh off the problem of jobs after the war and jokes about depressions." The President had said that the Republican Party was seeking to switch labels by blaming the New Deal for the "Hoover depression," and taking credit for the social reforms carried out by the New Deal.

Longest Depression

Dewey Answer—"By waging relentless warfare against our job-making machinery, my opponent succeeded in keeping a depression going 11 long years—twice as long as any depression in a century, and the somber, tragic thing is that today he still has no better program to offer. That is why the New Deal is afraid of peace and resorts to wisecracks and vilification—when our people want victory followed by lasting peace in the world—and jobs and opportunity at home."

Roosevelt charge—"My opponent," says Governor Dewey, "has seized violently upon the statement that we were not prepared for war when it came."

Dewey answer—The Republican nominee cites General Marshall as authority for the statement that in 1940, a year after the war began in Europe, the United States could put into the field as a mobile force no more than 75,000 men, that the Army was only "25 per cent ready." He cites General Arnold as authority for the statement that "Dec. 7, 1941, found the Army Air Forces equipped with plans but not with planes." He cites Senator Truman as authority for the statement that "after Pearl Harbor, we found ourselves woefully unprepared for war," and as agreeing with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg on the floor of the upper House that "the responsibility can only be put on the White House." He cites Senator Barkley as authority for the statement that "when the treachery of Pearl Harbor came, we were not ready." Governor Dewey concluded this part of his case by saying: "The truth is that Mr. Roosevelt's record is desperately bad. It is not one on which any man should seek the confidence of the American people. A sad record of failing to prepare; it has cost countless American lives."

Roosevelt charge—"My opponent," says Governor Dewey, in his speech Sept. 23 called it a "malicious falsehood" that he had ever represented himself to be "indispensable."

Dewey answer—The Republican nominee reintroduced into the record what he called the "closely supervised words of the hand-picked candidate for Vice-President," Senator Truman, who had said: "The very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his re-election in November." Governor Dewey then remarked to the great delight of his audience: "I have not heard Mr. Truman repudiated by Mr. Roosevelt as yet. He waits to shed his Vice-Presidents until they have served at least one term." Mr. Dewey added to his evidence: he cited Boss Edward Kelly of Chicago as saying that 'the salvation of this nation rests in one man." He cited Robert Hannegan, new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as announcing last May that "he was for a fourth term and that he was looking forward to a fifth term."

Roosevelt charge—The President declared that Governor Dewey was speaking without information and was making statements calculated to reflect on the Joint Chiefs of Staff and impair the morale of the troops in suggesting that allocation of men and supplies to Gen. Douglas MacArthur was influenced by politics.

Dewey answer—No comment so far.

Unquestionably this was the kind of speech the Republican state and county leaders across the nation have been daily beseeching Governor Dewey to deliver.

It was the kind of speech which the crowd of 93,000 in the Los Angeles stadium yearned to hear, and if he had delivered it to them, they undoubtedly would have picked up that concrete Coliseum by its boot straps with their excited applause. In Oklahoma City, Governor Dewey had his audience on its feet stomping and cheering when he approached the climax of his peroration and let go with this basketful of political hand grenades.

"Let's get this straight. The man who wants to be President for 16 years is indeed indispensable. He is indispensable to Harry Hopkins, to Madam Perkins, to Harold Ickes, to a host of other political jobholders.

"Indispensable to Hague"

"He is indispensable to America's leading enemy of civil liberties—the Mayor of Jersey City [Frank Hague]. He is indispensable to those infamous machines in Chicago, in the Bronx, and all the others. He is indispensable to Sidney Hillman and the Political Action Committee, to Earl Browder, the ex-convict and pardoned Communist leader."

And then another handful of the same political explosives, and the crowd, delighted by the fireworks, yelled: "Pour it on," and Governor Dewey gave it to them:

"Shall we, the American people, perpetuate one man in office for 16 years in order to accommodate this motley crew? Shall we expose our country to a return of the seven years of New Deal depression because my opponent is indispensable to the ill-assorted, power-hungry conglomeration of city bosses, Communists, and career bureaucrats which today compose the New Deal? Shall we submit to the counsel of despair that in all the great expanse of our nation there is one man capable of occupying the White House?"

Correspondents traveling on the Dewey train, friendly as well as critical, were convinced that the whole future of the Governor's campaign rested on his reply to President Roosevelt's searing opener, that while the Oklahoma City speech couldn't of itself win the election, it could lose it.

It didn't. It kept Governor Dewey decisively and aggressively in the race.

Grim Task for G.O.P.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept 26 (AP)—Gov. Edward Martin last night told Pennsylvanians, "Every Communist in America is for Roosevelt," and asserted, "The Hillman-Browder-Roosevelt axis has taken over the Democratic Party."

In a speech prepared for radio delivery, he said:

"In this election we are up against powerful opposition. We face a federal pay roll of more than 200,000 here in Pennsylvania. The corrupt political machines of the Hagues, the Kellys, the Pendergasts and the Hannegans dominate the big cities. These gangs are for Roosevelt.

Charge Against Dewey

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 26 (AP)—Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, candidate for U. S. Senator, declared last night that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential candidate, had tried to create what Mr. Magnuson termed a false impression in his recent Seattle campaign speech.

Governor Dewey "attempted to create the impression," Mr. Magnuson told a crowd of cheering Democrats, "that President Roosevelt was responsible for the Smith-Connally Act," which he said the President vetoed but that it was passed over the veto.

"What Dewey failed to add in Seattle," Mr. Magnuson continued, "was that every member of his party in the House voted against sustaining the veto."

'Voice of America' Radio For OWI Is Dedicated

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—The world's three most powerful short-wave radio stations, built to carry the Office of War Information's "Voice of America" to Europe, Africa and South America, were dedicated on the night of Sept. 23 by Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI.

Joint ceremonies in Washington and Cincinnati were broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network.

Speaking from Washington, Mr. Davis declared that "'the Voice of America,' weak or strong, has always told the truth, from those dark early days of defeat right down to the present when every day brings news of fresh victories."

The three stations, WLWL, WLWR, WLWS, are located at near-by Bethany, Ohio, and operate on 200,000 watts. The stations are operated for the OWI and the co-ordinator of inter-American affairs by the Crosley Corporation.

Dewey Attacks Charges Of 'Falsity' by New Deal

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 26 (AP)—Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's speech prepared for delivery in Municipal Auditorium here last night:

For two and a half weeks I have been laying before our people the program I believe must be adopted if we are to win at home the things for which our American men are fighting abroad. In six major speeches I have set forth a part of that program. There is much more to come.

In doing this, I have been deeply conscious that this campaign is being waged under the most difficult circumstances and at the most trying time in our history as a nation. Our national unity for the war and for the cause of lasting peace must be strengthened as a result of this campaign. I believe the conduct of the campaign on our side has greatly strengthened that unity.

I had assumed that every American joined me in hoping that would be the spirit of this campaign. Last July, Franklin Roosevelt, in accepting his Party's nomination for a fourth term, said: "I shall not campaign, in the usual sense. . . . In these days of tragic sorrow, I do not consider it fitting. . . ."

Attacks Speech

Last Saturday night, the man who wants to be President for 16 years made his first speech of this campaign. Gone was his high sounding pledge. Forgotten were these days of tragic sorrow. It was a speech of mud-slinging, ridicule, and wisecracks. It plumbed the depths of demagogy by dragging into this campaign the names of Hitler and Goebbels; it descended to quoting from Mein Kampf and to reckless charges of "fraud" and "falsehood."

Let me make one thing entirely clear. I shall not join my opponent in his descent to mud-slinging. If he continues in his desire to do so, he will be all alone.

I shall not use the tactics of our enemies by quoting from Mein Kampf. I will never divide America. Those tactics I will also leave to my opponent.

I shall never make a speech to one group of American people inciting them to hatred and distrust of any other group. In other nations the product of such discord has been Communism or Fascism. We must never reap that harvest in America.

Sacred Obligation

The winning of this war and the achievement of a people's peace are too sacred to be cast off with frivolous language. I believe that Americans whose loved ones are dying on the battle-fronts of the world—men and women who are praying daily for the return of their boys—want the issues which vitally affect our future discussed with the utmost earnestness. This I shall continue to do with full consciousness of the solemn obligation placed upon me by my nomination for President of the United States.

My opponent, however, has chosen to wage his campaign on the record of the past and has indulged in charges of fraud and falsehood. I am compelled, therefore, to divert, this evening, long enough to keep the record straight. He has made the charges. He has asked for it. Here it is.

My opponent describes as a "fantastic charge" the statement that his Administration plans to to keep men in the army when the war is over because it fears there will be no jobs for them in civil life. Well, who first brought that up?

Quotes Roosevelt

Here is the statement by a high official of the Administration as reported in the publication of the United States Army, the Stars and Stripes. He said:

"We can keep people in the army as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

Now, who said that? It was the National Director of Selective Service appointed by Mr. Roosevelt and still in office.

But, says Mr. Roosevelt, the War Department thereafter issued a plan for "speedy discharges." You can read that plan from now until doomsday and you cannot find one word about "speedy discharges." It is, in fact, a statement of the priority in which men will be discharged after the war. It does not say whether they are to be retained in service a month or years after victory. That will be up to the next administration. The present Administration, with its record of peacetime failure, is afraid to bring men home after victory. That's why it's time for a change.

Now why does my opponent first describe what is a matter of record as a "fantastic charge" and then try to laugh off the problem of jobs after the war? He jokes about depressions—about the seven straight years of unemployment of his Administration. But he cannot laugh away the record.

In March, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt had been in office seven years. Yet the depression was still with us. We still had 10,000,000 Americans unemployed. These are not my figures—these are the figures of the American Federation of Labor.

Is that fraud or falsehood? If so, let Mr. Roosevelt tell it to the American Federation of Labor.

By waging relentless warfare against our job-making machinery, my opponent succeeded in keeping a depression going 11 long years—twice as long as any depression in a century. And the somber, tragic thing is that today he still has no better or different program to offer. That is why the New Deal is afraid of peace and resorts to wisecracks and villification—when our people want victory followed by lasting peace in the world—and jobs and opportunity at home. That's why it's time for a change.

Now I had not intended in this campaign to rake over my opponent's sad record of failing to prepare the defenses of this country for war. It's all in the past—a very tragic past. It has cost countless American lives; it has caused untold misery.

But Mr. Roosevelt has now brought the subject up. He seized violently upon the statement that we were not prepared for war when it came. He calls that a "falsification" which not "even Goebbels would" have attempted.

Now, were we prepared for war, or were we not? It is a simple question of fact.

Not Prepared

In 1940, the year after the war began in Europe, the United States was in such a tragic condition that it could put into the field as a mobile force no more than 75,000 men. The Army was only "25 per cent ready." Now, Mr. Roosevelt, did those statements come from Goebbels? Was that fraud or falsification? Those are the words of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, under oath.

I quote again: "Dec. 7, 1941, found the Army Air Forces equipped with plan but not with planes." Did that come from Goebbels? That statement was made in an official report on Jan. 4 of this year by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.

Does my opponent still desire to use the words "falsification" and "Goebbels"? Does he still claim we were prepared? If so, let's go further.

Four months before Pearl Harbor, there was a debate in the United States Senate. The chairman of a Senate committee described on the floor of the Senate the shocking state of our defense program. Senator Vandenberg asked the chairman where the blame should be laid, and the chairman replied, "There is only one place where the responsibility can be put." Then Senator Vandenberg said, "Where is that—the White House?" and the chairman of the committee replied, "Yes, Sir." Who was the chairman of that committee? It was Harry S. Truman, the New Deal candidate for Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt's hand-picked running mate.

Reasons for Waste

Again, in a magazine article in November, 1942, this statement appeared: "The reasons for the waste and confusion, the committee found were everywhere the same: The lack of courageous, unified leadership and centralized direction at the top." Again, on the floor of the Senate in May, 1943, these words were uttered: "After Pearl Harbor we found ourselves woefully unprepared for war." Was that Dr. Goebbels on the floor of the Senate? Both those statements were made by Harry S. Truman.

Listen to these words: "When the treachery of Pearl Harbor came we were not ready." Mr. Roosevelt, were those words from Dr. Goebbels? The man who said that was Alben Barkley, your majority leader of the United States Senate. And where do you suppose he said it? Right in his speech nominating you for a fourth term.

Now, why is it, we were not ready when we were attacked? Let's look at Mr. Roosevelt's own words. In a message to Congress in 1935, he said: "There is no ground for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful."

In 1937 he said, "how happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards . . . rather than into huge standing armies and vast implements of war."

Calls for Big Navy

But war came just two years later. It was in January of 1940, that I publicly called for a two-ocean navy for the defense of America. It was that statement of mine which Mr. Roosevelt called, and I quote his words: "Just plain dumb." Then as now, we got ridicule instead of action.

The war rose in fury. When Hitler's armies were at the gates of Paris, Mr. Roosevelt again soothed the American people with the jolly comment: There is no need for the country to be "discomboomerated."

The simple truth is, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt's record is desperately bad. It is not one on which any man should seek the confidence of the American people. That's why it's time for a change.

My opponent now announces his desire to be President for 16 years. Yet in his speech of Saturday night, he called it a "malicious falsehood" that he had ever represented himself to be "indispensable."

Let us look at the closely supervised word of the hand-picked candidate for Vice-President. He said of my opponent: "The very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his re-election in November." I have not heard Mr. Truman repudiated by Mr. Roosevelt as yet. He waits to shed his Vice-Presidents until they have served at least one term.

Here are the words of Boss Kelly of the Chicago machine, the manager of that fake third term draft of 1940: "The salvation of this nation rests in one man." Was that statement ever repudiated by Mr. Roosevelt? No, it was rewarded by increased White House favors. So it was repeated again by the same man at the same time in the same place and for the same purpose this year: "The salvation of this nation rests in one man."

And was it a falsehood that one of the first acts of Mr. Roosevelt's newly selected National Chairman was to announce last May that he was for a fourth term and—that he was looking forward to a fifth term?

Let's get this straight. The man who wants to be President for 16 years is indeed indispensable. He is indispensable to Harry Hopkins, to Madam Perkins, to Harold Ickes, to a host of other political job holders. He is indispensable to America's leading enemy of civil liberties—the Mayor of Jersey City. He is indispensable to those infamous machines, in Chicago—in the Bronx—and all the others. He is indispensable to Sidney Hillman and the Political Action Committee, to Earl Browder, the ex-convict and pardoned Communist leader.

Pertinent Questions

Shall we, the American people, perpetuate one man in office for 16 years in order to accommodate this motley crew? Shall we expose our country to a return of the seven years of New Deal depression because my opponent is indispensable to the ill-assorted, power-hungry conglomeration of city bosses, Communists, and career bureaucrats which today compose the New Deal? Shall we submit to the counsel of despair that in all the great expanse of our nation there is only one man capable of occupying the White House?

The American people will answer that question in November. They will see that we restore integrity to the White House so that its spoken word can be trusted once again.

On battlefronts and at home, Americans have won the admiration of the world. Under the stress of war, we have thrown off the stupor of despair that seemed in the decade of the 1930's to have settled permanently upon the land.

Today we know our strength and we know our ability. Shall we return to the philosophy that Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed when he said our industrial plant is built? Shall we go back to his seven straight years of unemployment? Shall we go back to the corroding misery of leaf-raking and the doles? Shall we continue an administration which invokes the language of our enemies and recklessly hurls charges of falsehood concerning things it knows to be the truth?

Change Needed

I say the time has come to put a stop to everything that is summed up in that phrase, "the indispensable man."

If any man is indispensable, then none of us are free. But America has not lost its passionate belief in freedom. America has not lost its passionate belief in opportunity. It need never lose those beliefs. For here in this country of ours there is plenty of room for freedom and for opportunity and we need not sacrifice security to have both freedom and opportunity.

To achieve these objectives we must have integrity in our government. We need a new high standard of honesty in the Government of the United States. We need a singleness of purpose, a devotion to the people of this country and to the gigantic problems we face at home after this war. We need a whole-souled devotion to the building of a people's peace that will last beyond the lives and friendship of any individuals. We need humility and courage. With the help of almighty God we shall achieve the spiritual and physical strength to preserve our freedom in the pursuit of happiness for all.

Model for New Lidice

Wide World

Nazi-Destroyed City to Be Rebuilt

Dean Leopold Arnaud (left) of the School of Architecture, Columbia University, and Robert A. Podzemny, Czech architect and town planner, are shown with a model for a new Lidice. The darkened section to which the dean is pointing represents the site of the town which was destroyed by the Germans. That section will be kept as a national memorial park.

Wallace Plans to Stump Midwest After Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—With a heavy October oratorical schedule taking shape, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's campaign endeavors assumed extensive proportions today.

Already Mr. Wallace has done some stumping in New York. He will campaign in Pennsylvania in the next few days, and in October he is planning a lengthy political foray into Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and probably other Middle Western states.

Mr. Wallace announced he would support the ticket when the Democratic National Convention handed President Roosevelt a fourth-term nomination but put Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri in his place as the Vice-Presidential nominee.

There were no indications then, however, of how much the man who won't be Vice-President after Jan. 20 would offer in time, energy and forensics to the Roosevelt-Truman slate.

His Executive Secretary, Harold Young, said the Vice-President has invitations from Chicago and St. Paul and "he will probably make speeches for Roosevelt and Truman in those two cities." Furthermore, he expects to campaign in his home state, Iowa.

While the Vice-President has been mentioning Roosevelt more often than Truman in the speeches to date, he pointed out to reporters in New York that to campaign for one is to campaign for the other—thaot the "hair goes with the hide."

He has just returned to the capital after a swing through New York State, which ended in Buffalo yesterday. Wednesday he will speak several times in Philadelphia, winding up with an appearance at a dinner along with Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania and David Lawrence, State Democratic Chairman.

Saturday night he will make an address in Pittsburgh under the auspices of the Citizens Committee for the Election of Roosevelt and Truman.

In the days between, the Vice-President will visit and speak with people in other towns in Pennsylvania.

"This will be a political trip," Mr. Young asserted. "It's not a nonpartisan trip."

Owner Gives $750,000 N. Y. Mansion To Council on Foreign Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The five-story Harold I. Pratt mansion on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, which was built at a cost of $750,000, has been presented by Mrs. Pratt to the Council of Foreign Relations, it was announced here yesterday.

The Council, a nonpartisan and noncommercial organization best known through its publication of the quarterly foreign review Foreign Affairs, has pledged $300,000 for the upkeep of the building and for expansion of the activities of the organization.

Of the amount pledged, $150,000 already has been given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the only donor who is not a member of the Council.

Built in the early '20's from plans drawn by William Adams Delano, the 30-room house occupies a lot extending 100 feet on Park Avenue and 40 feet on Sixty-eighth Street, diagonally opposite Hunter College. The Directors of the Council, it was disclosed, have applied to the City Bureau of Real Estate to remove the present assessment of $12,000 a year on the home.

Following completion of renovations, the Council Library, one of the most extensive reference libraries on foreign affairs in the United States, will be placed on the ground floor and basement of the building.

The Council was incorporated in 1921 by a group of men prominent in the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Walter H. Mallory is Executive Director.

Dewey Shifts Name To 'My Opponent'

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 26

Contrary to campaigning custom, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's prepared speech was liberally sprinkled with references to his opponent's name last night—perhaps, he decided, too liberally.

At any rate, in delivering the speech he changed "Mr. Roosevelt" to "my opponent" in five places. But he still made frequent use of the President's name.

Ban on Immigrants Advocated by V.F.W.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A 10-year ban on admission of immigrants to this country was advocated yesterday by the Veterans of Foreign Wars as one method of reducing competition for jobs in the postwar period.

The immigration barrier was one of four points included in a V. F. W. program of action and outlined at a news conference by Jean A. Brunner, recently-elected Commander in Chief.

1. A program of compulsory military training so that this country never again "will be caught in a state of unpreparedness."

2. Application of social and economic sanctions to the people of Germany, Japan, and Italy as well as punishment for their leaders.

3. Granting of union seniority privileges to veterans who join labor unions for the first time. This point already has been endorsed by leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Hotels and Resorts

Atlantic City, N. J.

Neptune be praised!
The Brighton wasn't affected by the hurricane

When the rains came and the gales circled around the Atlantic coast, we at The Brighton were thankful for being so safe and snug. With our own power plant generating electricity and our own artesian well supplying water, thirst and darkness never settled upon us. In the calm after the storm, we were grateful that no outside damage had been done and that all was well . . . thanks to Father Neptune who rules The Brighton as well as the sea.

The BRIGHTON
ATLANTIC CITY • N. J.
EMIL H. RONAY, President
LEONARD G. RUNDSTROM, Resident Manager
NEW YORK OFFICE: 630 Fifth Avenue • Tel: Circle 7-8281

New York City

The WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York
LUCIUS BOOMER, President FRANK READY, Manager

Washington

OLYMPIC HOTEL
Seattle's Finest
TOM GILDERSLEEVE, General Manager

Maryland

POSITIVELY!
The Belvedere
Is BALTIMORE'S Finest Hotel

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality
ALLIED PROPERTIES • 745 MARKET STREET
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00 Truly distinguished. Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $3.00 Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON 22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel Rooms from $3, Apts. from $3.50 a day, $80 a month. Drive-in garage.

England

When in London
stay at
ST. ERMIN'S
WESTMINSTER
ideally situated close to Westminster Abbey, St. James' Park and Whitehall
HOTEL ROOMS AND SUITES OF EXCEPTIONAL COMFORT
Charming Lounge and Restaurant
All Modern Appointments
Telephone Whitehall 2170 Telegrams Erminites, London

HIGH ATOP NOB HILL
You see more of San Francisco when you stop at the "Mark"
★ HOTEL ★
MARK HOPKINS
SAN FRANCISCO
RATES $5.00 AND UP
GEO. D. SMITH, General Manager

ESSEX HOUSE
On the park
A Pre-eminent New York Hotel
Close to Christian Science Church
Oscar Wintsch, Managing Director
160 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY

Where the gentle art of COURTESY has become a cherished tradition
due to an understanding management—an appreciative clientele.
The BILTMORE
Madison Ave. at 43rd St.
New York 17, N. Y.
David B. Mulligan, President
George W. Lindholm, Vice President
Member, REALTY HOTELS, Inc., N. Y.
Direct Elevator and Stairways to Grand Central Terminal
BOSTON OFFICE: 80 Boylston St., Boston 16 Hubbard 2222

HOTEL Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50 to $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors.

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

do more—see more
. . . time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.
ROBERT P. WILLIFORD, General Manager

California

SAN JOSE
• California •
HOTEL SAINTE CLAIRE
In the Beautiful Santa Clara Valley

Jr. SAN JOSE
MODERN-FIREPROOF
FRIENDLY SERVICE
MODERATE RATES from 1.50
Ralph G. Caldwell, Mgr.
HOTEL Montgomery

Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $3 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
538 S. GRAND, Downtown LOS ANGELES

Chicago

Stop at
AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS, Managing Director

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

Kansas City, Mo.

A distinguished address in Kansas City
HOTEL Phillips
20 Stories of Comfort
12th at BALTIMORE

A GREAT HOTEL IN A GREAT CITY
HOTEL PRESIDENT
FRANK J. DEAN, Managing Director
11th & BALTIMORE AVE., Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

HERE'S A TIP!
You can't beat the Mayfair for good food and comfort!
HOTEL Mayfair
SAINT LOUIS
Air-conditioned Refrigerated

Oklahoma

THE Best ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer—
HOTEL TULSA
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

New York State

HIDDEN VALLEY
America's Finest Dude Ranch
Distinctive, refined; two lakes; fifty horses, all sports; nightly entertainment. Reserve now, September and October. Booklet D.
LAKE LUZERNE, NEW YORK

SUN CANYON
America's Famous Dude Ranch
WARRENSBURG, N. Y.
GAY CAREFREE POPULAR
50 horses. Evening entertainment. All sports. Transportation to Churches and bus. Fall is the most glorious time of the year.
Write for booklet SM

HOTEL SYRACUSE
Constantly modern...because it has been so maintained.
• 600 Comfortable rooms.
• Air conditioned restaurants.
• Owner management.
SYRACUSE N. Y.

Pennsylvania

MAKING NEW FRIENDS DAILY
PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
WHERE YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Travel

Know Places and Prices Get The GIMLET
Magazine of Wartime Travel
Where to Go—What to See—the Costs
Hotels and Rates, Restaurants and Prices—Includes Florida and the South, N. Y. City, Canada, and En Route. Newsstands 50c, or send 60c for postpaid copy to
The Gimlet, 551 5th Ave., N. Y. City 17.
We suggest Am. Express Travelers Cheques
Spendable Everywhere—Sold by Banks Everywhere

The Home Forum

True Religious Fervor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE REVIEWER of drama for an outstanding magazine, commenting on a current motion picture, included in his observations of the performance of the leading actress the remark, "She here combines the cold radiance of religious fervor with warm family affection."

Why should the radiance of religious ardor be thought of as cold? If one really feels enthusiasm for his religion, how can there be the effect of a "cold radiance" such as that which the reviewer contrasted with "warm family affection"?

Now an idol, an image of inanimate stone or brass, for instance, may convey a feeling of coldness, lifelessness, and Paul in writing to the Thessalonians recalls how the people to whom he had taught the religion of Christ Jesus "turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God" (I Thessalonians 1:9). That which is living has the warmth of life, and in loving and serving "the living and true God" one's life and works ought to be imbued with the warm radiance of divine being. What, then, has given rise to an impression among men that religious feeling, that is, love for God and man, may not partake of the warmth of affection that one feels towards his fellow beings?

Perhaps it has sprung from mankind's failure to understand that God is Love, a fact which Jesus sought to establish through the works he wrought during his ministry. Mary Baker Eddy has indicated in these words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 54) how great was the warmth of love reflected in the life of Jesus: "Through the magnitude of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love." There was no radiance that shone coldly here, but the light of a universal affection that included all mankind, and shone with the warmth of healing on those who sought him in their need. Jesus' compassionate meeting of those needs did not sound a bleak note of indifference, but rather the warm response of living works.

In Science and Health (p. 351) Mrs. Eddy says, "It was the living, palpitating presence of Christ, Truth, which healed the sick." Not a remote, sublimated, ascetic aloofness, but the living presence of Love's healing ministry was what cared for humanity's needs and conveyed to men the awareness of God's love for His children. Jesus of Nazareth exemplified not the artificial ecstasy of emotional ardor, but that genuine affection which included all and left out none. His whole mission was imbued with the conviction of living affection. The loving appeal, "As I have loved you, that ye also love one another" (John 13:34), indicates the true religious fervor which animated him whose love for his heavenly Father was the basis for his untiring tenderness in his earthly ministry.

The Science of Christianity cannot be demonstrated in daily living unless it be accompanied by the deep and loving sincerity which forever displaces coldness and indifference with the immediacy of Love's living presence. Mrs. Eddy's words make this clear where she writes in Science and Health (p. 113): "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the dead body of Science,—pulseless, cold, inanimate." In other words, religious fervor that cloaks us only in the mantle of the letter, literally does leave us cold. It is faith, alive because accompanied by living works, which banishes forever the picture of cold radiance.

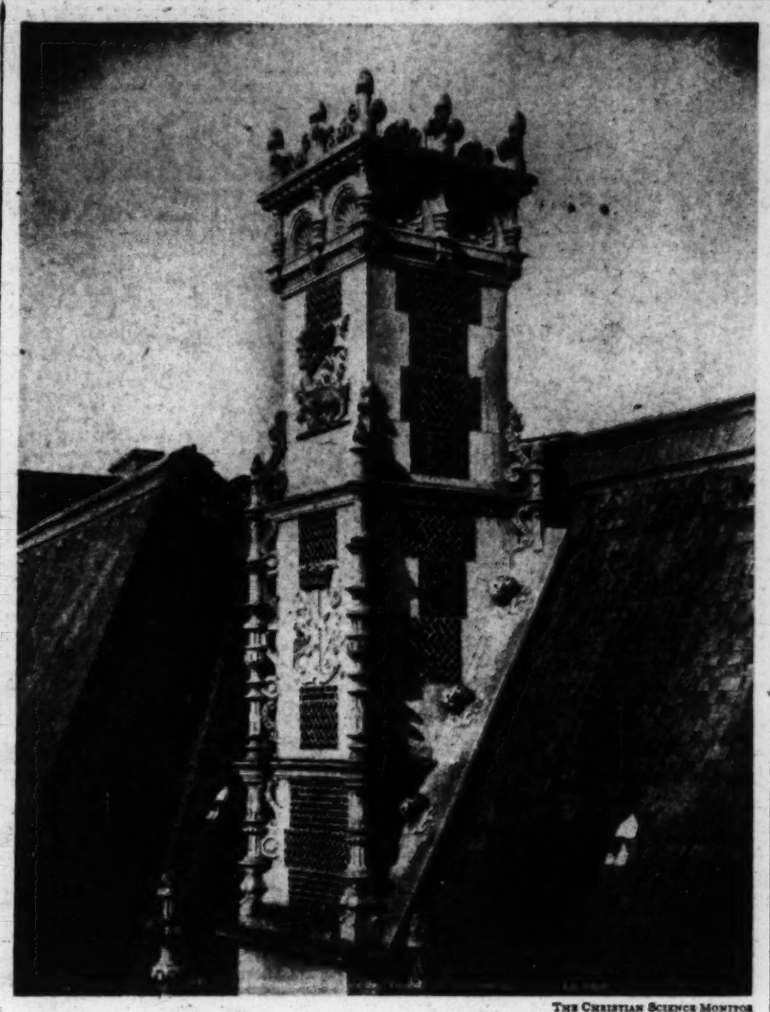
Children of God should indeed manifest a "warm family affection" for one another, since they are the offspring of the one Father-Mother, God. But this is the very love which animates true religion, and its warm effulgence inspires all who will come into the radiance of its light, the light that shineth in the darkness, warm, glowing, and alive. When men are willing to turn from their limited, material sense of God to the spiritual understanding that belongs to the children of God, the radiance inspired by religious fervor will be the warmth of genuine affection, even that pure affection which defines God as Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Likeness

In quiet wells deep waters lie,
While oceans reach to distant shores;
On each the lavish sunlight pours,
Both mirror stars as they go by.

E. M. T.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHIMNEY OF THE CHÂTEAU DE BLOIS IN FRANCE

THE CHÂTEAU, in medieval France, was the domicile of the feudal lord, corresponding to the English castle. Its construction was designed with safeguards against attack, with towers for observation, with battlements. During the Renaissance, changes came in the designing of the château, due to practical need and also to the incoming influences from Italy. It was during the reign of Francis I that elements of style were first acknowledged from the Italian architects and designers.

Francis I, devoted to building, was responsible for many an undertaking to which he himself lent a hand. His first effort was the building of a wing on the north side of the Château of Blois. Italian Renaissance features were perceptible, but it was necessary to alter certain attributes of style because of the climate and light, and also because of French taste. The French could not acquire totally the orderly and logical classical designs. For they were still partial to some qualities of the Gothic. They cultivated the steep roof with dormers; they designed fireplaces that were requisite for warmth, and numerous chimneys.

This beautiful chimney stands to the left of the spiral staircase which has made the Château of Blois famous. Seen in relation to the façade, it appears ornamental and functional; but, in this close view, we may see how attentive Francis and his aids were to details. Francis is regarded historically as a master of ornament, rather than of architecture. He permitted the many artificers in his employ to unleash all their gifts. This was scarcely a classical approach. Certainly, the spontaneity and vitality were more desirable than an abject acceptance of a style which, at the time, was foreign to the French temperament.

D. A.

La vraie Ferveur religieuse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS UN MAGAZINE très répandu, le critique chargé du cinéma analyse un film récent, ou le rôle principal est tenu par une femme; il fait entre autres l'observation suivante: "Dans ce cas, elle allie la ferveur religieuse et son froid rayonnement avec la chaleur des affections familiales."

Pourquoi penser que le rayonnement de l'ardeur religieuse doive être froid? Si l'enthousiasme religieux est sincère, peut-il produire l'effet d'un "froid rayonnement" que le critique met en contraste avec "la chaleur des affections familiales"?

Sans doute une idole inanimée, par exemple une image de pierre ou de bronze, pourrait donner une impression de froideur, d'insensibilité; et Paul écrivant aux Thessaloniciens leur rappelle qu'après avoir entendu prêcher la religion du Christ Jesus, ils se sont "convertis à Dieu, abandonnant les idoles pour servir le Dieu vivant et vrai" (I Thessaloniciens 1:9). Ce qui est vivant a la chaleur de la vie; si l'on aime et sert "le Dieu vivant et vrai," l'on devrait manifester dans sa vie et ses œuvres le chaud rayonnement de l'être divin. D'où peut donc venir l'impression que le sentiment religieux, c'est-à-dire l'amour envers Dieu et l'homme, n'a pas autant de chaleur que l'affection qu'on éprouve envers ses semblables?

Cette croyance vient peut-être de ce que le genre humain n'a pas compris que Dieu est Amour — fait que Jésus s'efforça d'établir par les œuvres accomplies pendant son ministère. Dans ces lignes qu'on trouve à la page 54 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy montre quel immense, quel chaleureux amour se reflétait dans la vie de Jésus: "Par la grandeur de sa vie humaine, il démontra la Vie divine. Grâce à la plénitude de sa pure affection, il définit l'Amour." Ce n'était point là un rayonnement que caractérisait la froideur; c'était plutôt la lumière d'une affection universelle embrassant toute l'humanité, réchauffant de sa douce flamme ceux qui, dans leur détresse, cherchaient auprès du Maître la guérison. Loin d'être insensible, indifférent aux problèmes d'autrui, Jésus y portait remède avec compassion, par des œuvres vivantes qui témoignaient d'une chaude sympathie.

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 351), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "C'était la présence vivante, palpitante, du Christ, de la Vérité, qui guérissait les malades." Ce qui subvenait aux besoins de l'humanité et faisait sentir aux hommes l'amour de Dieu pour Ses enfants, c'était non pas une réserve ascétique, distante, éthérée, mais la vivante présence de l'Amour et son ministère de guérison. Plutôt que l'extase artificielle d'une ardeur émotive, Jésus de Nazareth manifestait l'affection sincère dont nul n'est exclu. La conviction d'une affection vivante se marquait dans toutes les phases de sa mission. Son appel plein d'amour: "Comme je vous ai aimés, vous aussi, aimez-vous les uns les autres" (Jean 13:34), indique la vraie ferveur religieuse dont il était animé; son amour envers le Père céleste était la base de l'inlassable tendresse que révélait son ministère parmi les hommes.

La Science du christianisme ne peut se démontrer dans la vie journalière à moins d'une sincérité profonde et pleine d'amour, déplaçant à jamais la froideur et l'indifférence par la certitude de l'Amour et de sa présence vivante, immédiate. Mrs. Eddy nous le fait bien comprendre lorsqu'elle écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 113): "La partie vitale, le cœur et l'âme de la Science Chrétienne, c'est l'Amour. Sans l'Amour, la lettre n'est que le corps mort de la Science, — inerte, froid, inanimé." En d'autres termes, la ferveur religieuse qui se borne à nous revêtir du manteau de la lettre nous laisse littéralement froids. Ce qui bannit à jamais l'impression d'une lumière sans chaleur, c'est la foi rendue vivante par les œuvres dont elle s'accompagne.

Les enfants de Dieu devraient certes manifester l'un pour l'autre "la chaleur des affections familiales," puisqu'ils sont les fils et les filles du seul Père-Mère Dieu. C'est bien là en effet l'amour animant la vraie religion; son doux rayonnement inspire tous ceux qui s'approchent de cette lumière, chaude, intense, vivante, brillant même au sein des ténèbres. Quand les humains seront prêts à se détourner d'un sens matériel limité concernant Dieu pour accueillir la compréhension spirituelle, apanage des enfants de Dieu, le rayonnement inspiré par la ferveur religieuse sera la chaleur de l'affection véritable — cette pure affection qui reconnaît que Dieu est Amour

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

We Looked for a Church Full of Hay

CAEN CAN EASILY BECOME A HABIT, like Mont-Saint-Michel, which is not far off in this automobile age. There is no better center for excursions in Normandy and Brittany. The country nearby is full of interest. But one does not have to go out of the town to pass delightful days. Although our travels take us far and wide in France, we generally go back to Caen each summer,—sometimes more than once,—until it has become the fashion among our children to ask not "Are we going to Caen this year?" but "When are we going to Caen?" We like Caen as much as Rouen—and that is saying a good deal. Rouen has become a larger port, far inland as it is, and there is nothing in Caen to compare with the dream-like beauty of St. Ouen. But Caen has an intellectual and artistic life probably more intensive than that of any other provincial city of northern France. Its historical memories are constantly with you. . . .

One feels that Caen in its days of ducal and regal glory was too well endowed with beautiful churches. They just could not all be kept up. This is true also of the abbeys and châteaux of the neighborhood, some of which have been turned into farms. Many years ago my wife and I celebrated a wedding anniversary by driving out from Caen in a *fiacre* to the Abbaye d'Ardenne, whose beautiful medieval buildings we found used as a farm. The church, of Gothic Norman architecture, was full of hay. And yet, as a fourteenth-century building, without transept, it seemed to us as noble and striking as the cathedral at Bayeux. Thirteen years later, on a bright summer afternoon, we thought of taking the children out to see the fine church that was now a barn. We had forgotten the name, and we had no guide-book. In the square by the Restaurant Chandivert, where there used to be a long row of horse-drawn carriages, were now auto-taxis. To chauffeur after chauffeur we described the place, and said it was only a few miles from Caen, but that we did not know the name or direction. Head after head shook; mouth after mouth pronounced the fatal words that settle things in France, *"Connais pas."*

And then, blessed luck, we spied two *cochers* of the dear old type, one round and bald and the other with black bushy hair and a pointed tuft of a beard for all the world like Mephistopheles. Of course they knew, and we were soon on our way. As we drove down to the farm through a lane that city vehicles seldom use, pink-cheeked girls, milking in the fields, left their stools and pails and raced back to be at the gate to meet us. Probably they had been the babies to whom we had given *gros sous* on our last visit. If so, they were the only things that had changed. . . . The church is still the barn.—From "Ports of France," by HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS. (New York: Appleton-Century, 1926).

The City of Swans

SOME CITIES dream quietly amid the roar of history. Bruges has long been one of these and she has much to dream about! Once she was the proudest mart in all Europe. Ships sailed in from far places to fold their wings upon the Zwyn, the safest harbor of the Low Countries. In flocks of a hundred and fifty each day they came, settling for a while on sheltered waters. Bright wings they had and bright hulls, for many came from Mediterranean coasts. Bruges saw the russet sails of Egypt, the saffron sails of Asia Minor, the scarlet sails of Spain. Bruges smelt Arabian spices and Greek grapes and sweet Granada pomegranates as they passed along her streets on the shoulders of wood-shod men. The sound of sabots was brisk on the days when ships unloaded. Less fragrant things than fruits left a tang on the air as they went from vessels' holds into merchants' shops and warehouses: the wool from England, for instance, the furs from Bulgaria, the metals from Poland. Yes, in her heyday of trade Bruges was a bustling, odoriferous town!

The height of her heyday was the fourteenth century, before ever that audacious seafarer, Columbus, was born. Along the banks of River Reie, which then tied the town to harbor and sea, walked ambassadors from twenty foreign courts, gorgeous men in earnest talk. Renowned bankers were also there, agents of the Medicis from Florence and from the Fuggers of Augsburg, a famous house. Vivaciously they waved their hands, chattering in Italian, in German, about the prices of Persian brocades or of choice Flemish tapestries.

The artisans of Bruges were skilled, ranked high among the workers of the world. The glory of their city was earned, it was not an accident. The guilds took pride in faithful workmanship. Every apprentice, before he could become a master, swore that all his labor would be loyally done "as in the sight of God." Men worked in the great spirit of the Middle Ages, when beauty and honesty of effort were still of first importance, not stunts or an individual's publicity. An exhibitionist would not have survived long in the downright atmosphere of mediaeval Bruges, where artists seldom bothered about signatures. They were too busy glorifying their city to think of glory for themselves!

In those days, Bruges was the belle of Belgium, even more beautiful than now in her dreaming age. Her many bridges bore bronze statues whose golden gleams were reflected in the clear canals. The canals caught color from stately housefronts, too, for these were carved and gilded, engayed with polychrome, and windowed with brilliant glass. In his journal, Albrecht Dürer tells how he dined off silver plate at the Painters' Guild and how at a late hour he was escorted to his lodgings by the light of torches. As the torches flamed, they picked up a boss of ruby glass on some storied window or a burgher's gleaming shoe-buckle or the white back of a sleeping swan beside dark waters. The trained eye of this German master-engraver missed no nuance of night, we may be sure, as he trod through the unfamiliar city. He was but a visitor there in 1520.

With their black, beady eyes the swans watched many images fall upon their water-mirror, fall and fade, glide away in time and space. Swans watched Hans Memling, master painter, walk to the churches where his canvases were hung—pictures rich with hues and holy people. Sometimes William Caxton, master printer and Memling's contemporary, stopped on a bridge's arch, took a slab of rye bread from his bulky pocket and tossed down bits to the birds below. He loved the movement of their necks—movements like slow music; and the cloud-like drifting of their bodies gave him sharp pleasure. Perhaps these birds reminded him of the little lakes of Kent, where he'd been born in the year 1422 A. D. No doubt, like all who dwell in foreign lands, he had nostalgic hungers for the land of his boyhood. He had come to Bruges when he was only nineteen as a mercer, a dealer in petty merchandise. William was a wide-awake, hard-working lad, so in due course he became "Governor of the English Merchants in the Low Countries." But money and trade were not enough, he wanted to know things. His mind craved to probe the past, to learn what others before him had thought. Books were few, so Caxton took to printing, with the more skilled Colard Mansion as partner. To Bruges belongs the honor of the first book printed in the English tongue, "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," turned out by Caxton's press in 1474. Two years later he left the city of swans and went home to England. By Michaelmas of 1476 his press was set up "at the sign of the Red Pale" in Westminster. The passion for books burned in him, and here he labored at translating and writing and printing till a ripe age, "diligent in the exercise of his craft till within a few hours of his death," just a year ahead of Columbus' first westward voyage. Fine book makers have grown into a goodly company during the centuries since, men of choice heart and hand who, like Caxton, understand that:

"Though little things perfection make,
Perfection is no little thing."

The swans miss Caxton; but still they drift and dream, generation after generation, like some immortal birds upon the ever-running canals. High above bridge-arches the carillons loose their silver songs upon the west wind which wanders over Dunkirk less than forty miles away.

Bridges, bells, books, birds—a beautiful quartet for the embellishment of Bruges! Sea-sand has silted up the Zwyn—ships from far places no longer anchor there. Time's sand has silted up the streets, buried their bustle. But the golden silence of memories and the silver silence of swans still make a melody within the old city's heart.

SARA VAN LYE

September

It might be summer still but for the hint
Of woodsmoke on the breeze
And in the hills the sudden glint
Of scarlet where a frost has touched the trees.

Though goldenrod is not a summer child
Nor woodbine's crimson leaf
Nor aster, garden-grown or wild,
Nor corn securely gathered into sheaf,

Yet might it still be summer, for the days
Are cousin to July,
But only autumn breathes this haze
That dims the distant reaches of the sky.

HARRIET TYNG

Almost Like Being in Arabia

IN FORMER GEOLOGIC AGES the surface of Lake Michigan was much higher than it is at present, and its area was correspondingly larger. Along its shore the winds and waves combined to create dunes which today, owing to the subsequent lowering of the lake level, lie inland a considerable distance from its shore; and between them and the dunes which line the present lake shore extends an expanse of timbered sand hills and intervening hollows and marshes. . . .

From time immemorial Duneland has been crisscrossed by important highways, and today several of the great trunk lines running from Chicago to the East traverse it. In primitive times an important Indian trail ran southward from Green Bay around the head of the lake and thence onward to Detroit. Another, known in later years as the Great Sauk Trail, passed eastward from the Mississippi to the head of Lake Michigan. . . .

Over the Great Sauk Trail for unnumbered generations bands of red men trooped in single file. . . . From the time of the earliest French occupation the traders utilized it, La Salle being probably the first white man to come this way. Over it passed the earliest postmen in the Northwest, soldiers carrying the meager mails between the several army posts. Eventually, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the government transformed it into a military highway connecting Detroit and Chicago, and with the rush of settlement across southern Michigan it acquired its permanent name of the Chicago Road. . . .

One who traveled the Chicago Road a century ago with soul attuned to the beauties of Nature was the celebrated Englishwoman, Harriet Martineau. Her first sight of Lake Michigan, from atop a dune at Michigan City, filled her with emotions too moving for utterance.

"The sun was going down. We watched the sunset, not remembering that the refraction above the fresh waters would probably cause some remarkable appearance. We looked at one another in amazement at what we saw. First, there were three gay, inverted rainbows between the water and the sun, then hidden behind a little streak of cloud. Then the sun emerged from behind this only cloud, urn-shaped; a glistening, golden urn. Then it changed, rather suddenly, to an enormous golden acorn. Then it was quickly narrowed and elongated till it was like the shaft of a golden pillar; and thus it went down square. Long after its disappearance, a lustrous, deep crimson dome, seemingly solid, rested steadily on the heaving waters. An inexperienced navigator might be pardoned for making all sail towards it; it looked so real."

Leaving Michigan City, a ride of several miles brought the traveler to the lake shore, through an expanse of sand "so extensive, hot, and dazzling as to realize very fairly one's conceptions of the Great Desert."

The narrator continues:

"I walked on ahead of the whole party till I had lost sight of them behind some low sand-hills. Other such hills hid the lake from me; and, indeed, I did not know how near it was. I had plowed my way through the ankle-deep sand till I was very much heated, and turned in hope of meeting a breath of wind. At the moment, the cavalcade came slowly into view from behind the hills; the laboring horses, the listless walkers, and smoothly rolling vehicles, all painted absolutely black against the dazzling sand. It was as good as being in Arabia."
—From "Lake Michigan," by MILO M. QUAIFE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1944.)

The Sycamores

Immobile they stand now in the afternoon,
calm with the last of late summer light,
rich with an odor of sunlight and days,
the flush of gold already among their full leaves,
the green flame of summer warming to ripe amber;
gnarled boles ivory-flecked with peeled bark,
mottled with their years, deep-stamped with time;
branches dappling weathered shingles with their heavy shade,
casting a thick cloak of silence about the old house,
a silence of unmoving leaves and immemorial hours,
while myriad dust motes dance in the shafts of sun
and the cicadas are loud in the boughs.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

If You Seek You Will Find

There is a way by which seekers for healing of disease, fear, lack and grief may speed their progress. It is by the daily study of the Christian Science Lesson-Sermon as found in the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

This Quarterly is published every three months and contains a Bible Lesson for each week, consisting of quotations from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The daily study of this Bible Lesson increases the students' ability to apply Christian Science. It also prepares him to listen understandingly to this lesson when read at the Christian Science Sunday service.

Some of the subjects covered in these lessons are "God," "Man," "Christ Jesus," "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" "God the Preserver of Man."

You may use the coupon below to bring your copy of the Quarterly to you regularly, or you may purchase a copy for 25c at any Christian Science Reading Room.

$1

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street,
Boston 15, Mass.
Enclosed is $1 for which please send me the Christian Science Quarterly for one year.

NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY..... STATE.....
HF-Q1

What Is Christian Science?

The complete, authoritative answer to this question is given in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

Here is the inspired elucidation of the nature of God which, for a multitude of Christians, has replaced belief with joyful understanding, and which has turned a great number of others to Christianity.

Here also is the scientific explanation of Jesus' healing and liberating work, the explanation which is again enabling men to experience such healing and liberation, and to do like work themselves, as he commanded.

It is safe to say that no other modern book has proved so interesting and useful to so many people.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request

Council of UNRRA Completes Plans for Aid in Liberated Europe

Bigger Role for Australia As Pacific War Increases

Curtin tells country efforts must be trebled to meet Allied plans for defeat of Japan—Nation to be vital supply base—Big strain seen on National economy—Army ready for active part.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Australian troops, cautioned by their Commander in Chief against any hope that Japan will crack soon after Germany's fall, were told today that in New Guinea and the Solomons alone some 90,000 by-passed enemy troops still must be eliminated.

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Deputy Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, added that all powers concerned "agree that the Japanese conquests must be wrested from them. We cannot do that by wishfully thinking that Japan must throw in the sponge because its Allies in the European mainland thousands of miles away have been or will be defeated."

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 26—A highly significant statement made here today by Prime Minister John Curtin and Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey point to the fact that the Australian forces are destined to play an even bigger part in the coming Pacific battles than at any time in Australia's five years of war.

It came as a tremendous shock to the war-burdened Australian people when Mr. Curtin told them last night that their war effort was not to be relaxed but "trebled."

"Vastly increased strains and stresses" will be imposed upon Australian economy to feed and supply not only its own and American troops but many thousands of British troops which are shortly to arrive in this area.

And for those who thought that the time had come for substantial demobilization and diversion of soldiers into farms and factories to enable Australia to fill tremendous supply commitments, General Blamey today gave the nation the bluntest rejection.

Troops Needed

In a nationwide radio talk he told the Australians frankly that the release of men from the Army will now be cut to a minimum. He stated that large bodies of troops are essential to contain those Japanese who have been trapped in New Guinea and the Solomons. And he intimated that the Australians would play an important role in the coming offensives which will reach deep into the Japanese inner empire.

He also explained that Australian divisions—veterans of Crete, North Africa, and the early Papuan campaigns—are now ready to fulfill any new mission which is assigned to them.

Important Base

Primarily Australia will fill the role of a vastly increased supply base with thousands of items of food and equipment flowing daily along the well-greased supply lines to New Guniea and for the troops which are quartered on the mainland.

The core of American services of supply is still based on the Australian mainland and the American Purchasing Commission is still working day and night buying up such items as boots, blankets, clothing and all sorts of foodstuffs.

Australia's contribution to American fighting forces is best summarized in the fact that the Commonwealth Government to date has spent $512,000,000.

Manpower Shortage

Though this sum represents about 20 per cent of Australia's current war expenditures, the figure is now expected to rise rather than diminish.

In a recent declaration the Government estimated Lend-Lease expenditure for the current year alone would be $320,000,000.

It might be argued that with such a contribution Australia might justifiably demobilize a large portion of its armed forces, using released manpower to run vital war industries and farms—both of which are still feeling the pinch of the manpower shortage.

Some members of the militia have been demobilized, but the core of Australia's now famous fighting men remains relatively intact and will be used again despite the fact that many "diggers" have been in uniform as long as five years and despite the fact that the Australian Army has suffered nearly 70,000 casualties so far.

However, there are two chief reasons why Australians will continue to take a fighting part in the Pacific war.

First, no military commander would be willing to relinquish the services of troops which have demonstrated so clearly their mastery of jungle warfare against the Japanese.

To Play Peace Role

Second, there is some political consideration in the fact that the greater part the Australians play in fighting campaigns the greater part they will be entitled to play around the peace table.

Also included in the reasons for a continued Australian fighting part in the war is the fact that the Japanese still hold some 20,000 Australian prisoners of war.

These, together with a sentimental attachment to the British forces which will shortly assume military importance in the Pacific build-up, are a forcible argument on the side of a continued Australian military contribution to the Pacific war.

Actually, the Australians in New Guinea are now making a big contribution alongside American forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Australian Navy, including the cruisers Australia and Shropshire, and destroyers Warramunga and Arunta, have taken part with American naval ships under Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey in many recent landings including that at Hollandia in April.

The decks of Australian assault-troops transports Manoora, Westralia, and Kanimbla have become familiar to many thousands of American doughboys bound for invasion beaches in New Guinea.

Even more important presently is the aid being rendered to the Far Eastern Airforce by the RAAF. Flying Liberators, Mitchells, Bostons, Beaufighters, and Kittyhawks, RAAF pilots are now concentrating their experience on enemy shipping west of New Guinea.

Crowded Housing Conditions Stir Action in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 — There is an acute housing shortage in this city of homes where 6,000 residences are not habitable and an additional 2,300 constitute fire hazards, but it appears that nothing can be done about it at the moment.

Figures were released recently by Herbert M. Packer, Chief of the Division of Housing and Sanitation, who has been scrutinizing unsanitary living conditions in this city since the situation became serious early last year. His study has been intensive, with an eye toward immediate repair until postwar construction is available.

"Very little of concrete nature can be accomplished here until the war is over and we can tear down all the sore spots," Mr. Packer said. "We can't throw people out of homes even if the homes are ready to collapse over them, but we can, and will, do a patch job until we can get a new standard of living."

Owners Face Pressure

Warrants have been issued against a dozen tenement owners, due to Mr. Packer's continued insistence that pressure be brought upon the worst offenders and force them by law to "clean up their huts." One woman, owning 11 houses which the Department of Public Health called "filthy" and "unfit for habitation," was fined $1,100 by a magistrate last month. She was charged with maintaining unsanitary conditions and was given two weeks to clean up the faulty water facilities, falling plaster, and vermin-infested rooms. She did.

Unlike some other large cities, Philadelphia, consists almost 70 per cent of private or semiprivate dwellings. These have been sublet and subdivided to so many families in the past year that they now are classed as tenements, according to the Public Health Department code. A tenement includes buildings where "three families or more cook on premises, live independently of each other, with any common right, such as halls, water closets, etc."

Solution Proposed

"What can be done? I am asked this question after every investigation, and there is only one solution," Mr. Packer said. "The one solution is home ownership."

It has been proved in communities of every size, including white and Negro, that housing conditions are on the average much better when owned instead of just "habitated," Mr. Packer said.

"The Government will not always be a Santa Claus, so let's not think we'll always get money from Federal sources for housing," he continued. "It's the American way to build individually, so I say private capital must be pumped into the deplorable housing conditions here and elsewhere to raise up our cities again and make them livable for all people," Mr. Packer said.

Intense prosecutions of tenement landlords will continue here, he said, "but every time we prosecute, we admit a failure, so we shall try to approach them out of court."

Junior Town Meeting in Action

Scene at Fifteenth Institute for Education by Radio

A demonstration Junior Town Meeting before the Fifteenth Institute for Education by Radio. On the stage are the student speakers, the moderator, Dr. Byron B. Williams (standing), and the critique panel.

Thousands of High School Students Throughout U. S. View World Problems Through Junior Town Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26 — It's nothing new for high school students to discuss complicated world problems. In fact, more than 1,000,000 high school students will have taken part in active discussion of current issues by the end of this year as the result of an experiment, started three years ago, now grown to a thriving educational movement in hundreds of high schools throughout the nation.

Junior Town Meeting, an adaptation of the original New England Town Meeting and the popular "America's Town Meeting of the Air," is a regular event, both on the air and in the assembly, in many communities.

Plan Establish

This year, for example, radio listeners in the areas of Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Springfield, Ohio, will hear regular discussions on vital current topics by high school students; many luncheon clubs and Parent Teachers Association groups will witness such demonstrations; and an estimated 150,000 students in 125 high schools will take part in demonstration meetings for the first time.

Started by Dr. Byron B. Williams, former educational adviser to Town Hall in New York City, with the assistance of "Our Times," the national senior high school newspaper, Junior Town Meeting is now an established activity backed by the Junior Town Meeting League, of which Dr. Williams is secretary.

President of the League is Allen Y. King, directing supervisor of social studies in the Cleveland public schools, with W. Linwood Chase, professor of education, Boston University, and Moderator of the New England Junior Town Meeting, as vice-president.

Subjects chosen for this autumn by the Topics Committee, headed by Dr. Chase, are such vital questions as: "What's Wrong with Our Political Campaigns?", "What Should Be Done with Germany?", "How Should We Ratify Treaties?", "What Does Youth Demand of Their Schools?", "The Basic Needs for World Peace?", "Is Youth Contributing Its Share to Democracy?", and "Are We Giving Our Latin American Neighbors a Square Deal?"

Five Free Services

The League maintains five free services for the benefit of its members, who number nearly 1,000 teachers, school officials, faculty advisers, and education directors of radio stations and organizations. It provides a weekly publication, "Civic Training," which outlines the "topic of the week"; makes available to high schools the services of its National Moderator who conducts demonstration Junior Town Meeting assemblies; maintains an advisory service to schools, youth groups, or radio stations wishing to set up forum discussions; conducts an annual national conference on youth discussion techniques in co-operation with the Institute for Education by Radio; and offers to assist organizations in training discussion leaders for school or youth groups.

In addition, the League has just published a handbook "Make Youth Discussion Conscious!" to guide these groups in their discussions.

New National Moderator of the League is C. W. Pettegrew, former progrm supervisor of WOSU, Ohio State University radio station, and former Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Columbus. His schedule of travel includes high schools—in which he conducts the demonstration assembly meetings—from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Great Lakes to Texas.

Activities Broadened

Junior Town Meeting is not the only activity of the League, however. Last summer the scope of its activities was broadened to include other types of discussion, patterned after three nationally broadcast radio discussion programs. (American Forum of the Air, Chicago Round-Table, and People's Platform.)

In order to take full advantage of discussion as a technique, League officers urge schools to start their discussion in the classroom, using the large meeting as a climax.

Industrialization: Tool to Weld the World?

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . *By Homer Metz*

The News:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—A difference of opinion has developed in President Roosevelt's Cabinet committee regarding the postwar treatment of Germany. Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau, Jr., wants to convert Germany from an industrial state into a nation of small farms. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, on the other hand, maintains that the Reich should not be deprived of its industries because they occupy a key place in Europe's economy. Secretary of State Cordell Hull apparently inclines somewhat to Mr. Stimson's point of view.

The Future:

Regardless of whether Mr. Morgenthau succeeds or not in his efforts to prevent Germany from again misusing its great industrial power, the postwar world is going to find industrialization one of its most vital and urgent subjects.

The much-praised and much-maligned machine age has only just begun to reach its full flowering. The war has shown conclusively that industrialization is the only path to military well-being. And the peace may very well show industrialization to be the best, if not the only, avenue to economic well-being.

It is doubtful if there is a country in the world that does not look forward to an extensive expansion of its industrial capacity.

Recently a Chinese banker was asked if China's teeming millions were not more in need of clothing than machine tools. "Of course not," he replied. "Let us first get the plants to build our own textile machinery and then we'll be able to make our own cheap cloth."

Beyond the Urals in the Soviet

Russia envisages an "industrial Middle East" behind the Urals comparable to America's Middle West. According to word from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference in Montreal, Moscow is much more interested in getting industrial rehabilitation materials than it is in postwar relief shipments of food and clothing.

Jawaharal Nehru and others hope to translate India's abundance of natural resources into industrial power which will assure the subcontinent of a place in the international sun and raise the standard of living for its heterogenous and impoverished masses.

Several Australian Cabinet members have said they intend to make their country "the Pittsburgh of the Pacific."

In Brazil, a Cabinet member has been quoted as saying, "A country without industries does not enjoy full citizenship in an industrial world."

Canada, which now produces almost as many airplanes a month in relation to its population as the United States, aspires to be the major industrial dominion of the British Empire.

Then there is eastern Europe.

Plans for Eastern Europe

For some time plans have been maturing both in New York and London to make this crowded, essentially agricultural area one of the most highly industrialized spots on the world's surface.

According to Tadeus Skowronski, Polish Minister in Rio de Janeiro and formerly a member of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, industrialization of eastern Europe would not only alleviate some of the scars of war and raise the standard of living in this area, but would solve many pressing demographic problems.

For generations the 100,000,000 or so inhabitants of eastern Europe have eked out subnormal existences in agriculture. This has been mainly because there were literally more farmers than farms. In spite of the great inroads on the male populations made by two world wars, the nations of eastern Europe still have two to three men for every farm job. J. Poniatowski, a Polish economist, figures that at least one third of the agricultural population of Poland could be withdrawn from the farms without reducing production an iota.

Problems of Industrialization

But the spread of industrialization, both in eastern Europe and elsewhere, will also bring many serious problems in its wake.

First, there is the question of finance.

In the case of eastern Europe, it is going to require vast sums to transform a predominately agricultural region into a hub of industry, even if Germany's plants and equipment should be shifted eastward as war reparations. Some authorities estimate that an expenditure of at least $1,000,000,000 will be required.

Financial interests in the United States and Britain are reported to be willing to put up this or an even greater amount. They reason that the stronger eastern Europe becomes industrially, the more difficult it will be for Germany to achieve industrial hegemony over its neighbors and the greater will be the demand for the heavy equipment and technical skill which only the Western World is capable of providing in extenso at this time.

But there are indications that some of the eastern European states are reluctant to go into debt to the western democracies unless they can do so on their own terms. This probably means they want to repay their loans in goods. But until the industrialization process is well under way, the only goods they will be able to export are likely to be agricultural products, which the western democracies most certainly will not need.

Balance of Trade

Then there is the danger which Secretary Hull and others evidently fear—namely, that the balance of international trade will be upset. Those who hold this view point out that newly industrialized states would have to establish high tariffs and rigidly restrict imports in order to withstand the competition of industrial giants such as the United States and Britain, and probably Russia. This, in turn, would mean the abandonment of the old concept of free trade which permitted these states to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the highest.

And then there is the danger of what might be called industrial nationalism or chauvinism.

If some newly industrialized nations should seek to make themselves self-sufficient in essential products, while their neighbors had an excess of them, dangerous rivalries might be built up. Conceivably such rivalries could lead to new armament races and to power politics of a provocative order.

But, come what may, one thing is certain:

The civilization of the future will be the most highly industrialized civilization the world has ever seen.

Between 1929 and 1944 the steel-making capacity of the world increased more than 75 per cent. If 15 years of depression and war could bring such an increase, what may not 15 years of prosperity and peace bring?

Montreal Session Ends; $1,200,000,000 on Hand

Operations due to begin soon in Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia or Italy—Return of refugees to native lands a main objective—Drive for clothing in United States conducted through churches.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 26—After 10 days of policy-making, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council adjourned its second session here today, expecting to see its agent enter liberated Europe within a few weeks.

Approval for $50,000,000 aid to children and certain other groups in Italy was made unanimous when Dr. Rudolf Bicanic of Yugoslavia cast his Council vote in favor, after reserving it in the Policy Committee.

Dr. Bicanic said that though Yugoslavia is still at war with Italy, it did not wish to mar the unanimity of UNRRA's humanitarian move. He warned that Fascist activities are still taking place in occupied and liberated areas in Italy and demanded that UNRRA aid "be not exploited to improve political positions."

Reports Adopted

All committee reports were unanimously adopted at the plenary session, except that the Netherlands announced it had not received instructions on admitting Denmark and withheld its vote.

In last-minute action the Council decided to make Denmark a member of the 44-nation Council as soon as it is liberated, and agreed to reduce Soviet Russia's share of UNRRA administrative expenses from 15 to 10 per cent of the $11,500,000 budget for 1945.

While the Council was putting finishing touches on its blueprint for postwar civilian relief, many persons in the United States were getting their first personal contact with UNRRA this week in a nation-wide used clothes campaign conducted through the churches. The clothing will be put in warehouses and given away to liberated nations most in need.

UNRRA's operations in Europe are expected to begin in a few weeks in Greece, Albania, or Yugoslavia, or in Italy where limited aid will be given in the form of medical supplies, aid to children and nursing mothers, and in getting displaced Italians back to their homes.

From these plans, UNRRA's contemplated services to the world may look small, but in encouragement to the downtrodden to lift themselves to a living standard that will not breed future wars, its contribution may be enormous.

UNRRA will have indirect influence on all liberated nations through the advice it is empowered to give the British-American-Canadian combined boards on what quantity of relief goods solvent nations shall be allowed to purchase out of the world supply.

Self-Help Emphasized

The limited amount of direct relief apparently needed in Europe pleases rather than displeases UNRRA officials since their aim, stressed over and over by Director General Herbert H. Lehman, is to "help people help themselves."

During 1945, UNRRA proposes to spend about $1,000,000,000—or half of its total resources—if the combined boards can furnish the goods.

Representatives of the combined boards told the UNRRA Council here that certain items, chiefly fats, sugar, textiles, rubber, leather and timber will continue to be short, but large amounts of grain will be available and most items needed for relief and rehabilitation will be available in ample supply once the fighting in Europe stops and the farms and factories of the United States, Canada, and other supplying nations can be turned from munitions to goods needed to rebuild civilization.

To date, UNRRA has collected about $1,200,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 it expects to get from noninvaded nations.

A special mission is being sent to Latin America to jog up nations of the Southern Hemisphere on their contributions.

Must Be Invited

In no nation will UNRRA take over until invited by the Government and by the Allied military authorities. The military, in general, considers that it must keep control six months after the end of hostilities, though this period will vary in different countries.

UNRRA may prove more popular than the Allied Military Government in numerous ways. The military attempts only to establish emergency services necessary to avert complete chaos. UNRRA will be run by humanitarians and welfare workers.

Its food allotment goal is 2,650 calories compared with the Army's 2,000. When Allied soldiers leave a country and UNRRA or the National Government takes over, will be a signal that the war has finally closed and the era of rebuilding begun.

Host of Forced Laborers

When the history of UNRRA is written its biggest tangible contribution may be the re-establishment of 20,000,000 persons displaced from their homes in Europe.

Included among these are nearly 10,000,000 forced laborers working in Germany and 2,500,000 Germans that have "intruded" themselves into areas of the United Nations.

The rest are chiefly Jewish refugees who have fled from the Nazis into other nations. UNRRA will direct their orderly return, feed them en route, and seek to prevent any outbreak of epidemics.

UNRRA was set up primarily to aid only nationals of invaded nations, but exceptions will be made in the case of exiled German Jews and "intruded" Germans found in United Nations territory who will need help in getting back home.

Russia's Part Unclear

Russia's part in UNRRA is still something of an enigma. With the vast devastation suffered, it is not expected to contribute anything to UNRRA beyond a share of the administrative expenses.

To date Russia has made no estimate of the relief supplies it will expect to get either through UNRRA or through the combined boards.

UNRRA's plans to feed Poland have been snarled up by Russian refusal to promise whether and when supplies can be taken in through Russian-held territory. A forthcoming UNRRA mission to Moscow hopes to iron out these questions.

UNRRA will not have a large staff. Its budget calls for 724 positions at Washington headquarters. In addition there are about 300 persons in the European Regional Office in London and about 600 ready to go as an operating staff in the Balkans. Some of the latter are paid by voluntary groups which have lent them to UNRRA.

Civil Service Program

More than 20 nations are represented in the international civil service which Mr. Lehman is building up. Each staff member takes an oath to regulate his conduct with UNRAA's interests alone in view, promising "not to seek nor receive from any government or other authority external to the Administration any instructions controlling me in my performance of my official duties."

In general, UNRRA workers will not wear uniforms. But one has been designed in case it is needed. The Council has also adopted a seal which will go on supply cartons shipped abroad to notify recipients they are being served by an international agency.

Mr. Lehman expects to keep administrative costs down to 1 per cent of the amount UNRRA will spend.

Moscow Airs Polish Dispute

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Moscow Radio broadcast a violent attack on the London Polish Government made recently at Lublin by Edward Osobka Morawski, Chairman of the Polish National Liberation Committee.

The radiocast came while President Raczkiewicz of the exiled Polish Government pondered the recommendation of his cabinet that he remove Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as commander in chief.

Meanwhile, an official statement issued in London by the Polish Government gave the reasons for the request to relieve General Sosnkowski as commander in chief, saying:

"Particularly the Polish Government does not solidarize itself with the first phrases of Sosnkowski's order of the day No. 19, in which he said that in 1939 Poland accepted the German challenge because it was encouraged by Britain and had a British guarantee.

"Such a statement is incompatible with the real state of affairs . . . It must be emphasized that Poland would have stood up in any situation against the Germans. Any other affirmation is offensive to the feelings of the Polish people. . . . Moreover, the Government was not consulted concerning this order of the day which had political significance."

Roosevelt Thanked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP) — The State Department released Sept. 25 a message from the Prime Minister of Poland thanking President Roosevelt for the aid the United States Air Force brought the embattled defenders of Warsaw.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the Polish premier, in a telegram dated London, Sept. 19, said the Poles believed firmly that they will continue to receive Allied help until final victory.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	4	9	8⅞	9	
Acme Steel 3	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+1
Adams Exp .15e	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+¼
Adams Millis 2	1	30	30	30	+½
Addressog-Mul		23	23	23	
Air Reduction		40¾	40¾	40½	−¼
Ala & Vicks		88	88	88	−1
Alaska Juneau		6⅜	6¼	6¼	−⅛
Alleghany Corp		2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
Alleghany pf		29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	−⅜
Alleg L Stl 1		26⅞	26¾	26¾	−¼
Allen Indust		14½	14¼	14⅜	
Al Chem & D		151	151	151	+½
Allied Mills 2		30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
Allied Strs 1		20½	20⅜	20½	+⅛
Allis Ch Mfg	3	37	36½	36½	−½
Amal Leather	3	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅜
Am Airlines 1	3	76¼	76	76	−½
Am Bank Note	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Am Cable & Rad	21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
Am Can 3	1	89¼	89	89	−¼
Am Can pf 7 †	20	177½	177½	177½	
Am Car & F 2½e	10	39⅛	39	39⅛	−⅜
Am C & F pf 5¼e	4	83⅛	82¾	83⅛	+1⅛
Am Chain & C 2	3	26	25½	25½	−⅜
Am Chicle 4a	40	121½	121½	121½	−¼
Am Colortype .60	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
Am Crystal Sugar	5	16¾	16¾	16⅝	−¼
Am Distil	17	28½	27⅞	27⅞	−1⅛
Am Export L 2	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
Am & For Pow	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
Am&FP$6pf 4½k	4	83¼	83	83	−¼
Am&FP$7pf5¼k	4	90	90	90	
Am & F P 2 pf	4	19⅞	19½	19½	−¼
Am Hide & Leath	8	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	70	70	70	+⅝
Am Ice	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−½
Am Internat .20e	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+¼
Am Invest Ill .60	5	8½	8½	8½	−⅜
Am Locomo ¾e	97	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
Am Locom pf 7	6	95	93¾	95	+1¼
Am M&Fdy .80	3	16	15⅞	16	−⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
Am Metal ¾e	1	23½	23½	23½	−¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	125	125	125	+1
Am News Co 1.80	10	36⅛	36¼	36¼	+¼
Am Pow & Lt	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	4	56	55¼	55¼	−¾
Am P&L $5 pf	3	48¾	48½	48½	−⅜
Am Rad&StS .30e	54	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
Am R Mill .60e	22	14⅞	14¾	14¾	−⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†250	71	70¾	70¾	−½
Am SafetyRaz ½e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅜
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	70	29½	29½	29½	
Am Smelt & R 2	11	39⅜	38¾	38¾	−⅜
Am Smelt&R pf7†	60	157¾	157	157	−½
Am Snuff pf 6 †	50	150	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	26	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
Am Stores 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Am Stove 90e	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅞
Am Sugar pf 7	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+½
Am Tel & Tel 9	8	162¾	162½	162½	+⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	1	70½	70½	70½	−¾
Am Tob B 3a	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Am Tob pf 6 †	2	151	150½	151	+¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Am Viscose 1½e	2	45	45	45	+⅛
Am Wat Wks	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
Am Woolen	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	4	87	86⅞	87	+½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop1½e	38	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	
Anchor H-G .45e	2	25½	25½	25½	
Armour & Co	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
Armour & Co pf †	10	106	106	106	
ArmstrongCork¼e	2	44⅝	44½	44½	+¼
Artloom Corp .30e	6	10¼	10	10¼	
Assd DryGoods¼e	6	16½	16½	16½	
Assd D Gds1p6 †	50	106¾	106½	106½	+¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	20	100½	100½	100½	+½
Atch T&SF 4½e	8	65	64¼	64½	−1
Atl Coast L 1½e	8	38	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
Atl Refining 1e	4	28⅝	28½	28½	−⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	20	112⅛	112⅛	112½	−¼
Atlas Corp ½e	54	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	56½	56½	56½	−⅜
AtlasPowd2¼e †	2	57	56⅝	56⅝	−⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	30	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¼
Aust Nichols	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Aust N pfA3½k †	30	73½	72½	72½	
Aviation Corp .10e	41	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	29	23⅞	23¼	23½	−¼
Balt & Ohio	9	8⅛	8	8	
Balt & Ohio pf	3	15	15	15	−¼
Bangor & Ar	3	11	11	11	+¼
Ban & A pf7½k †	10	62	62	62	+½
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	19	17⅜	17	17¼	+⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	30	108½	108¼	108¼	
Beech Airc 1g	9	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+⅛
Belding Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
Bell Airc 1e	8	13	12⅝	12¾	−⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	9	44⅛	44	44	
Benef Ind Ln .90e	3	20	20	20	
Best & Co 1.60a	5	40⅛	40	40⅛	+⅝
Best Foods 1e	7	18⅛	17¾	17¾	−⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	10	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	−⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	1	119¼	119	119¼	+¾
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	50	50	50	+⅝
Blaw-Knox .45e	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Boeing Airplane 1e	12	15⅛	14¾	14¾	−¼
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
Bond Strs 2	5	47¾	47½	47½	
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	116½	116½	116½	
Borden Co 1.20e	7	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	40¼	40	40	
Boston & Maine	34	5¾	5½	5¾	
Braniff Airw .60	8	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	11	40⅜	39½	39⅝	−⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1
Bristol-Myers1½e	2	50½	50⅜	50½	+½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	4	20⅜	20½	20½	−⅜
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	121	121	121	
Budd Mfg	34	11¼	10⅞	11	−⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	2	67⅜	66½	66½	+¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Burlng Mills1.60	5	33	32¾	33	+¼
BurrAddMach.55e	18	14½	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Bush TermBpf3k †	10	47½	47½	47½	−¼
Butler Bros .45e	8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Butler Br pf 1½	3	31	31	31	
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers AM Co ¼e	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	81	81	81	+½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	4	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
Cal & Hecla .60e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Can DryGAle ¾e	5	30¾	30⅝	30¾	−⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	6	10⅛	10	10	−¼
Cannon Mills 2	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−⅜
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Case JI Co ¾e	3	36¾	36½	36½	
Case JI pf 7 †	30	145¾	145¾	145¾	+¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	49½	49	49½	+¾
Celanese Cp 3-70f	6	36	35⅞	35⅞	−⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	123	121¼	121¼	−1¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	−⅛
Celotex Corp ½	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
Cent R R N J	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
Cent ViolettaS1½e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	8	32⅛	31⅞	32	−⅜
Certain-teed Prod	48	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+¼
Certain-teed pf †	2	109	106½	109	+3
Chain Belt ¾e	1	19	19	19	
Champ P & F ¾e	4	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+¼
Checker Cab	3	44⅛	43½	43½	−½
Ches & Ohio 3	14	46	45¾	45¾	
Chi & E Ill ½g	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	5	16	15¾	15¾	−⅛
Chi Grt West	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Chi Grt Wpf1⅞ak	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	18¼	18	18¼	+⅜
Chi & No West	53	25½	24	25½	
Chi & NW pf .15e	52	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+¾
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Chi PT prpf2½ †	20	56½	56	56½	
Childs Co	1	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	4	92⅛	91¾	92	−½
City I&F 1.20	2	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
City Invest	†170	71	70	71	+1½
City Stores ½	3	9⅛	9¼	9¼	−⅛
Cluett Pea 1½e	6	36⅜	36¼	36¼	−¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136¾	136¾	136¾	−¼
Colgate-Plm ½a	10	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
Collins & Aik ¾e	2	37	37	37	−⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
Colum G&E .10e	35	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	85	85	85	+⅛
Colum Pict ½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Colum Carbon 4	1	86	86	86	+⅛
Coml Credit 2	4	41⅜	41¼	41¼	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	5	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
Coml Solvents .30e	8	15¾	15½	15½	−⅛
Com Ed 1.40	23	27⅞	27¾	27¾	−⅛
Com'wlth&South	23	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com & So pf 3¾k	6	85⅛	85	85⅛	+⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	5	25½	25	25½	−⅝
Cons Copper	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	29	24¾	24½	24⅝	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	108¼	108	108	−⅛

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	792,590
1944 volume to date	193,290,010
1943 volume to date	224,780,322

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Film Ind	1	5	5	5	
Cons Film pf ¾k	3	24	23¾	23¾	
Cons Laund .60e	3	11½	11½	11½	+⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	7	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
Cons Vultee 1½e	39	15¾	15¼	15¼	−½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−¼
Consol'n Coal	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	−⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	+⅜
Container Corp ¾e	5	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Cont Bak ½e	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	112	112	112	+1¼
Cont Can ¾e	2	40½	40¼	40¼	+¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	−⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46½	46½	46½	+½
Cont Motors .45e	90	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
Cont Oil Del .90e	16	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+½
Cont Steel ¾e	1	28½	28½	28½	+¼
Cooper-Bess ¾e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
CopperweldStl .80	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Con'wdSt pf2½ †	30	48	48	48	
Corn Exch 2.40	100	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	−⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	12	58⅞	58½	58½	−⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	179	179	179	+1
Cornell-D-E .60e	4	21¼	21	21	
Coty Interna †	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Crane Co 1	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	109½	109	109½	+1⅛
Crosley Corp ¾e	6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
Crown Zeller 1	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Crown Zel pf 5	†120	102½	102⅜	102⅜	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	−¼
Crown Cork&S ¾e	1	36	36	36	−⅝
Crucible Steel 3g	1	34	34	34	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Cuba R R pf †	50	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	24¾	24½	24½	−¼
Cuneo Press 1½	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¼
Curtis Publishing	100	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	1	129½	127	129½	+3½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55	55	55	+⅛
Curtis-Wright ¼g	5	5½	5½	5½	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	17	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24¾	24⅞	24¾	+¼
D					
Davison Chem 1e	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
Decca Record 1.20	4	36	35½	36	+¼
Deere & Co 2e	5	42⅞	42½	42⅝	−⅜
Del & Hudson	15	32¾	32	32⅛	−¼
Del Lack & West	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Detroit Edi 1.20	4	20½	20⅜	20½	
Diam Match 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	−¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
Dixie Cup ½e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅜
Doeh D Cas 1½e	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	11	23¼	23	23	
Douglas Airc 5g	8	65	64½	64½	−1
Dow Chem 3	2	123½	123	123	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	
Dresser Mfg 1e	4	40	39¼	39¼	−¾
Dunhill Int	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
du Pont de N 3¼e	1	152	152	152	+¼
du Pont pf 4½	8	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Duq Lt 1pf 5	†120	117¼	116½	117¼	
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	13	13	12¾	12¾	−⅛
East S Stl .20e	9	17½	17	17	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167½	167½	167½	
Eaton Mfg 3	3	47	46¾	47	+¼
El Auto-Lite1½e	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+⅝
Elec Boat 1e	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	
El&Mus Ind .08e	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	+¼
El Power & Lt	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	45	44⅞	44⅞	+⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	10	16⅛	15¾	15¾	−⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	50	106	106¼	106	+¼
Eng Pub Service	18	15⅛	14¾	14¾	−¼
Eng PS $5 pf5	†320	102	101	101	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	70	102	102	102	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	10	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Erie R R ½e	3	11⅛	10⅞	11	−⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
EvansProducts ¾e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	9	36¾	36½	36⅝	+⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	7	40½	40¼	40½	+¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25	24¾	24¾	−¼
Farns Tel & Rad	48	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9	9	9	
Federat D Strs1½	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	10	101	101	101	
Ferro Enam ¾e	4	27	26¼	26¼	−⅞
FirestoneT&R1½e	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅜
Fires T&R pf4½	2	108½	108⅛	108½	+1
Follansbee Stl	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Foster Wheel ½e	7	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+½
Francisco Sugar	86	17⅝	17	17¼	+½
Frank Simon pf †	10	104	104	104	
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32	31⅞	32	+½
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+½
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
G					
Gabriel Co ¼e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gair Robert .30g	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Gar Wood Ind .40	22	7⅛	7	7	
Gaylord Cont ½aa	17	21¼	20½	21	+⅜
Gaylord Cpf2¾	†200	54¼	54	54	
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	8	51	50¾	51	−⅛
Gen Baking .45e	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Gen Bronze 30e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Cable	3	6	6	6	+⅛
Gen Cablepf5¼k†	20	97¾	97½	97¾	+1¼
Gen Elec 1.40	24	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	−¼
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+⅜
Gen G & El A	38	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
Gen G&E cv pf †	8	140	140	140	+2
Gen Motors 2¼e	24	62⅝	62¼	62⅜	+¼
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129¾	129½	129¾	
Gen Out Adv ½e	20	12	11½	11⅝	+⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	51½	51½	51½	+½
Gen Prec Eq 1	21	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+¾
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	10	10	10	+¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	3	25	24⅞	25	−⅛
Gen Real & Util	20	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	1	85½	85½	85½	+2½
Gen Refract .90e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+⅝
Gen Shoe ¾e	7	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
GenSCastpf4½k †	440	87½	85¾	86	−1¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gillette Saf R .80	38	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
Gimbel Bros .65e	5	17⅛	17	17	−¼
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	2	97½	97½	97½	+1
Glidden Co .90e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
Gobel Adolf	2	2½	2½	2½	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	109¾	109	109¾	+⅛
Goodrich BF 1½e	6	51	50¼	50⅜	−⅜
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111	111	111	
Goth Hosiery ½g	10	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	46	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
Granby Con M 15e	7	4½	4⅜	4½	
Granite C S .175e	1	13½	13½	13½	−¼
Grant W T pf 1	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	14	38⅜	37¾	38	−⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	11	26⅜	26⅛	26½	−⅜
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	155	155	155	−1
Green H L 2a	1	50	50	50	+¼
Greyhound Corp 1	13	21½	21¼	21½	
Grum Airc En 1e	82	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	−⅜
Guantan Sugar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	−¼
Gulf Oil 1a	22	43¼	43	43⅛	
H					
Hack Water 1½	2	33	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
Hack W pfA1¾ †	60	29½	29⅛	29⅛	−⅜
Hanna 4½ pf	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	−¼
Harb-Walker 1	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅜
Hayes Mfg	65	7	6½	7	+⅜
HazelAtlasGl5	†140	106¼	105½	105½	−1
Helme GW 3¼e	1	74	74	74	Sep 25
Hercules Motor 1	2	22	22	22	−½
Hercules Pow1½e	1	82½	82½	82½	+½
Holly Sugar 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
Homestake Min	8	44⅛	43½	43⅝	−⅞
Houd-Hers B ¾e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	−¼
Houston Oil	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Howe Sound 1½e	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅞
Hudson & Man	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
Hudson & Man pf	2	9	9	9	+⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	27⅛	27	27	−⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	7	15	14¾	14⅞	−½
Hupp Motor	23	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
I					
Illinois Central	8	16¾	16½	16½	
Ill CentralLL 4	†280	60¾	60	60¾	+¾
Ill Cent pf	3	37½	37	37	−½
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Indust Rayon 2	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	−⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.5	Prev. day	54.1
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Inland Steel 3e	1	82	82	82	+1
InspiratCopper ¾e	7	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	40	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	−⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	5	7½	7½	7½	
InterlakeIron .35g	4	9⅛	9	9	−¼
Int Harvester 2.60	4	80⅞	79⅞	80	
Int Harvester pf7†	10	174	174	174	
Int Hydro-Elec A	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Int Minerals&C½e	6	17⅝	17⅜	17½	−⅛
Int Mining	8	5	4⅞	5	
Int Nick Can 1.60	17	30⅛	29⅞	30	−⅛
Int Paper	26	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
Int Paper pf 5	6	84	83¼	84	+1
Int Ry Cen Am	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
Int Shoe 1.80	2	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
Int Tel & Tel	26	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅜
Intertype Corp 1	2	17⅛	17	17	
Island Crk Coal 2	2	39½	39¼	39¼	−¼
J					
Jarvis WB .90e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−¼
Jewel Tea 1	5	35⅞	35½	35½	−¼
Johnson & Johnson	2	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	−⅜
Jones & L Stl 2	12	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
Joy Mfg .80	7	14⅛	14	14	+⅛
K					
Kan City South	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Kan City Sou pf1e	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1¼
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
Kennecott C 1½e	95	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+¼
Keyst S&W .90e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½aa	2	40⅝	40	40⅝	+1⅛
Kinney G R Co	3	6⅛	6	6	
Kress S H 1.60	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+¼
Kresge (SS) 1	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	2	36	35⅞	35	−⅛
L					
Lambert Co 1½	5	29	28¼	29	+¼
Lane Bryant 1a	2	25½	24¾	25½	+1
Lehigh C&N ½e	28	11	10¾	10⅞	
Lehigh Port C ¾e	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	−¼
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Lehigh Val RR	6	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	33	33	33	+¼
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
Lerner Stores 2½	3	42	41½	42	+¼
Lib-O-Glass ¾e	2	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	3	79½	78	78	−1½
Liggett&My B 3a	5	80½	79¾	80	
Lily Tulip 1½	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
LimaLocomo 1½e	25	44½	43¼	43⅞	−⅜
Link Belt .80	2	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	−⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	2	18½	18⅜	18½	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¼
LockheedAirc 1½e	30	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	−⅜
Loew's Inc 2a	5	64¾	64½	64½	−⅜
LoneStarCem 1½e	1	49	49	49	−⅛
Long-B Lumb .10k	20	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+½
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	2	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	−¼
Lorillard (P) ¾e	10	19	19	19	−¼
Louisv G&E A1½	1	24½	24½	24½	
M					
MacAnd&F pf 6 †	20	138	138	138	−1½
Mack Trucks 1e	3	42¾	42½	42½	−¼
Macy R H 2a	16	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	
Macy pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	−2
Magma Copper ¾e	4	17	16¾	17	−⅛
Manati Sugar	14	9⅛	9	9	
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	24	24	24	
Marine Midl .16e	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
MarketStRyprpf	†890	17¼	16⅝	17¼	−⅜
Marshall Field .80	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	−⅛
Martin GL 1½e	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	−¼
Martin-Parry .30e	38	10	9½	10	+¼
Masonite Corp 1	2	43½	43½	43½	−⅛
Master Elec 1.40	1	27	27	27	+½
Mathieson Alk¾e	7	21½	21¼	21¼	−¼
May Dept Strs 3	2	58⅜	58	58	−½
Maytag Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
McCall Corp 1.40	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
McGraw Elec 1	1	31½	31½	31½	−⅛
McIntyreP h2.22a	2	53	53	53	+⅛
Mckess&Rob 1.40	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅜
Mead Corp .45e	2	12⅛	12	12	
MeadpfBww5½	†100	90	89⅞	90	+⅛
Mengell Co ¼g	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
Mengel 5pf 2½	†120	51	50⅛	50½	
Merch & Min Tr 2	1	33	33	33	−¼
Mesta Mach 2½	1	34½	34½	34½	
Miami Copper ½e	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Mn Cont Pet .40e	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
Midland Stl P 2	1	35½	35½	35½	−⅛
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	10	135	135	135	−2½
Minn-Hon Reg ½e	1	41½	41½	41½	−¼
Minn-Moline	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+¼
Minn-Mol pf 4⅞ak	1	103	103	103	−⅞
Mission Corp 1g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
Mo-Kan Texas pf	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Monsanto Ch 2	1	86	86	86	+½
Montgom Ward 2	8	51⅞	51½	51⅝	−⅛
Morris & Essex	†150	26½	26	26	−½
MotorProducts 1e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	−⅛
Motor Wheel .90e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Mueller Brass 1.60	1	31½	31½	31½	−¼
Mullins Mfg B	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Munsingwear 1½e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
Murray Corp ¼e	8	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
N					
Nash-Kelvin ¾e	22	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
NashCh&StL 1e †	20	32½	32⅛	32½	−¼
Nat Acme 1½e	3	18¼	18	18	
Nat Auto Fib ½g	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Nat Auto F pf 60	3	12⅛	12	12	−¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	16	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
Nat Bond&Sh .45e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Nat Aviation ¼e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Nat Can	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
Nat Cash Reg 1a	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Nat Container new	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅜
Nat CylinderG .80	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Nat DairyProd1.20	12	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
Nat Dept St ½a	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	−¼
Nat Distillers 2	17	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	−¼
Nat E&Stpg 1½e	2	32	31¾	32	+1
Nat Gypsum ¼g	14	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	40	97	97	97	
Nat Lead ½	8	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+¼
NatMa&SCas .30e	7	21½	21¼	21½	+⅜
Nat Power & Lt	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
Nat Steel 3	1	66½	66½	66½	−⅜
Nat Supply	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	−¼
NatS 5½pf5½	†100	85¼	85	85	
Nat Sup$2pf2¼k	2	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	−⅛
Nat Tea	30	9½	9¼	9⅜	−⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
NewmontMin 1½e	9	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+⅜
NewptNShip 1½e	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
NY Cent RR 1½e	60	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
NY Chi StL pf	5	85¾	85	85	−¼
NY Shipbuild1½e	42	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
Noblitt-Sparks 2a	3	47½	46½	46½	−½
Norf & West 10 †	80	203½	202¼	203½	+1¼
No AmAviation 1g	64	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+⅛
North AmCo 1.24f	21	18½	18⅜	18½	
No Am Co 6 pf 3	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+¼
No Am 5¾pf 2⅞	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+¼
Northern Pac 1e	11	15⅝	15½	15½	
Nor Sta Pr pf 5 †	40	114½	114	114	−1
NorthwestAirl ½e	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	−⅛
Northwest Tel 3 †	40	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Norwalk T&R .40e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅜
NorwichPharm .60	3	13½	13⅜	13½	−⅛
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	34	16¼	16	16⅛	+¼
Olive Farm Eq 3e	5	53⅝	53¼	53½	+½
Omnibus Corp ¾e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛
Oppenheim Col 1e	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
Otis Elevator .65e	3	24⅛	24	24	
Otis Elev pf 6	†230	157	156½	157	+1
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	60¼	60	60¼	
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
Pac Coast	†200	10	10	10	
Pac Coast 2 pf	†150	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+⅜
Pac Gas & El 2	6	33½	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
Pac Lighting 3	1	44	44	44	
Pac Mills 2	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+¼
Pac Tel&Tel 3e †	20	118½	118½	118½	−½
Pac Tin Cons	6	6¾	6½	6½	−⅛
Packard Mot .10e	23	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	8	32	31¾	31⅞	−⅛
Panhand EPL 2e	3	46	45½	46	+¼
Parh P&R .10e	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Paraffine Cos 2a	1	53	53	53	
Param Pictures 2	10	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+¼
Park & Tilford	5	33	31¾	32¼	−¾
Parke Davis .90e	211	30⅛	29⅝	29½	−⅝
Parmelee Transport	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
PatinoMines 1½e	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
Penney JC 3a	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
Penn-Cent Airl	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	−¼
Penn-Dix Cement	1	4½	4½	4½	−¼
Penn RR 1e	11	29⅛	29	29	
Peoria & East	5	14⅛	14	14	
Pepsi-Cola 1½e	44	62⅛	61¾	62¼	+¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Petrol Corp .20e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
PfizerCh&Co1.40a	8	61½	60	60	−1½
Phelps Dodge 1.60	23	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	30	53¾	53¾	53¾	−⅛
Phila Co $6pf6 †	20	102½	102½	102½	−⅜
Phila Elec .90e	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−⅛
Phila El $1 pf 1	20	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+⅛
Philco Corp .60e	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
Philip Morris 3a	2	93	92½	92½	−½
Ph Mor pf 4¼ †	40	108	108	108	
PhM 4½pf4½ †	70	113¾	113⅛	113⅛	−⅛
Phillips Pet 2	8	43½	43	43½	+½
Pillsbury Mills 1e	1	25	25	25	−¼
Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	Sep 25
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	1	9	9	9	+⅛
Pitt Forgings ¾e	1	14	14	14	−¼
PittScr&Bolt 20e	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
Pitt Steel	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Pitt Steel 5pf †	20	49¾	49⅛	49¾	
PittStl prpf 4½k	280	65	65	65	+1
Pitt & West Va	1	18¼	16¼	18¼	−½
Pittston Co	1	12½	12½	12½	−¼
Plymouth Oil 1a	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Poor & Co B ¼e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Pressed Stl Car 1	52	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Pr Stl Car 1pf¼	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¾
Pr Stl C 2pf2½	2	48½	48½	48½	+½
Proctor & Gam 2a	3	57¾	57½	57½	
Pub Svc NJ ¾e	18	17⅜	17	17⅜	
Pub S NJ 8pf8 †	30	118¼	118¼	118¼	+¼
Pub S NJ 7pf7 †	50	109	108⅞	108⅞	−⅛
Pub S NJ 6pf6 †	20	107½	107	107	−⅝
Pub S NJ $5pf5†	10	99	99	99	−½
Pullman 2	15	49	48	48	−1
Pure Oil ¾g	17	15½	15⅜	15½	
Purity Bak .95e	3	23¼	23	23¼	+⅞
R					
RadioCp ofAm.20e	93	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
Radio-K-Orph	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6 †	1	90⅞	90	90⅞	+⅛
RR Sec I C Stk †	80	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Raybestos-M 1½	7	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Rayonier Inc	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−¼
Reading Co 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Reis & Co 1pf †	20	59½	59½	59½	−1
Reliance Mfg .90e	1	19½	19½	19½	+¼
RemingRand 1.20a	9	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
Rem R pf 4½	1	99	99	99	
Rens & Sara 8 †	20	95½	95½	95½	+1¼
Reo Motors ½e	2	13½	13½	13½	
Repub Steel ¾e	11	18⅝	18½	18½	−⅛
Revere Cop & Br	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	80	80	80	80	+1
Reynolds Met ¾e	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
Reynolds pf5½ †	20	94	94	94	
Reynolds Spr ¾e	7	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Reynolds B 1.40a	13	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	−¼
Rheem Mfg 1	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
Richfield Oil ½g	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Ruberoid .45e	1	33½	33½	33½	−½
S					
Safeway Strs 3	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Safe St 5 pf 5 †	20	113⅜	113¾	113⅜	−⅛
St Joseph Lead 2	3	33	32¾	33	
Savage Arms ¾e	20	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Schenley Dis 2	77	34¼	33⅝	33¾	
Scott Paper 1.80	2	42½	42½	42½	+⅜
Seaboard Oil 1	6	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
Seagrave Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅜
Sears Roebuck 3a	10	98	97⅝	98	+⅞
Servel Inc 1	6	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	−⅛
SharonStlCorp¼e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Sharp & Doh ¼e	4	12¾	12½	12½	−¼
Shattuck FG 40a	4	15	15	15	
Sheaffer Pen 2a †	70	51⅝	51½	51½	+½
Shell Un Oil 1½e	12	23	22½	22½	−⅜
Simmons Co ¾e	5	34⅞	34½	34½	−⅜
Sinclair Oil .80	28	13⅝	13½	13½	
Skelly Oil ¾e	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Smith AO Cp ½e	1	37½	37½	37½	+½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	4	29	28½	28½	
Socony-Vacuum ½	39	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
SouAmG&P .20e	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
So P R Sug 5.90e	5	39	39	39	
So'east Grey L 2a	2	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
Sou Nat Gas ⅞e	1	16	16	16	+½
Southern Pac 2a	21	28⅛	28	28	−⅛
Southern Ry 2e	12	25⅛	25	25	
Southern Ry pf 5	3	52¼	52	52¼	
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	60	71½	71	71½	+2½
Sparks With .30e	2	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
Sperry Corp 1e	5	26½	26½	26½	−⅛
Spiegel Inc	11	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	20	68¾	68¾	68¾	+½
Square D Co 1½e	1	34	34	34	
Squibb&Sonspf5 †	30	113	113	113	
Stand Brands 1	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
Std G & E $4 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
Std G&E $7pr pf	13	69¾	69⅛	69½	−½
StandOilCal 1½e	17	36	35⅝	35¾	−⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	18	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	18	54	53⅞	53⅞	−⅛
Stand Oil Ohio 2	2	43½	43½	43½	
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	6	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
SterlingDrug 2¼e	2	65	65	65	
Stewart Warn ½aa	6	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
Stokely Bros	11	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Stokely Bros pf 1	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
Stone & Web ¾g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Studebaker ¼e	21	19⅜	19	19⅛	−⅛
Sunray Oil .10e	10	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
Sunshine Mng .30e	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
Superheater 1a	10	25	24½	25	+¾
Superior Stl 1.20	2	21½	21½	21½	Sep 25
Sutherl Pap 1.20a	2	30	30	30	
Sweets Co Am ¼e	2	20⅝	19½	19½	−1⅛
Swift & Co 1.60a	6	29¾	29½	29¾	−⅛
Swift Intl 2a	16	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	−⅛
Sylvan El Pr ¾e	7	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
Syming-Gou'd	27	7	6¾	6⅞	
T					
Telautograph	2	7	7	7	−½
Texas Co 2	21	46	45⅛	45½	
Tex GulfSulph 2a	4	34	34	34	+⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½a	9	16⅛	16	16	
Tex PLTrust .15g	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
Texas & Pac Ry1g	1	22½	22½	22½	
The Fair	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
TheFair pf5¼k †	10	107	107	107	+½
Thermoid Co .40	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
ThompsonProd¾e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+¾
Thompson-Starrett	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Tide WA Oil .60a	7	15⅛	15	15	
TideWAOpf4½	†190	107	106½	106½	−½
Timken-D Ax1¼e	14	31¼	31	31⅛	+¼
TimkenRBear1¼e	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	−⅛
Transamerica ½	1	9½	9½	9½	
Trans & West Air	2	23	22¾	22¾	−⅜
Tri-Cont Corp	3	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
Truax-TraerC .60e	1	10	10	10	
Tubize Rayon 1	4	18⅞	18½	18½	−¼
Twent C-Fox F 2	18	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	−⅛
Twent C-F pf1½	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+⅛
Twin City RapidTr	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
TwinCRTpf5¼k †	140	104⅝	104¼	104¼	
Twin Coach .30a	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
Underwood-E 1½e	1	61½	61½	61½	+1
Union Bag&P .45e	53	14	13¾	13⅞	
Union Carbide 3	8	79¾	79	79⅛	−⅜
Union ElMo pf5 †	30	117	117	117	+½
Union Oil Cal 1	3	18½	18½	18½	
Union Pacific 6	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	−⅛
Un Tank Car 1½e	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
United Air L ¼e	4	31⅝	31½	31½	−¼
United Airc 1½e	19	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	−⅜
United Biscuit 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
United Carbon 3	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	−⅛
Unit-CarrF 1.20a	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¼
United Corp	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	10	37	37	37	−¼
United Drug	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
United Dyewood	3	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+⅛
Unit El Coal ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅜
UnitedEng&F1½e	1	31	31	31	
Unit Fruit 3¼e	4	89¾	89½	89¼	+⅛
Unit Gas Imp new	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−½
UnitMer&M 2a †	4	35⅜	35⅜	35¾	−¼
United Paperbd	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
US & For Sec	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
US Gypsum 2	2	78	78	78	−½
US Indus Chem 1a	3	38½	38½	38½	
US Leather	4	8	7¾	8	+⅛
US Leather A 1	12	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+⅛
US Leath prpf7 †	20	111¾	111¾	111¾	−⅛
US Lines	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	−⅛
US Lines pf .70	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
US Pipe & F 1.60	7	37	36½	37	+⅛
US Plywood 1.20	2	43	43	43	+⅛
US Rubber 1½e	5	50	49½	49⅝	−⅜
US Rubber 1pf 6e	2	140	140	140	
US SmR&M 1½e	7	53½	53¼	53¼	−¼
US SmR&Mpf3½	2	75	74½	74½	−¼
US Steel 3e	18	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	−⅛
US Steel pf 7	3	128½	128¼	128½	+½
US Tobacco .90e	3	26¼	25¾	26¼	+½
Un Stockyds .15g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
United Stores A	60	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
Univ Lab	1	5	5	5	
Univ Lab pf 2½	10	37	37	37	+1¼
Univ Leaf Tob4 †	80	80	80	80	+1
Vanadium Corp	2	19¼	19	19¼	
Vertient S .40e	4	13⅛	13¼	13¼	−¼
Vic Chem Wks ¾e	1	24	24	24	+¼
Va-Caro Chem	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf3k	1	54	54	54	+1
Va El&P $5pf5 †	50	110	118½	118½	+½
Vir Ry pf 1½	2	35	35	35	
Waldorf Sys 1	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	

Market Prices Mixed Due To Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Monday's soaring commodities backed down today and stock market leaders, which had followed the farm staple rise on a more conservative basis, generally lost forward steam although assorted favorites managed to contest the current with some success.

Arguments for bulls in securities again were based partly on political hopes and the thought that reconversion fears could have been overdone in view of the possibility the European conflict might string out longer than expected a few weeks ago. Wall Street doubters still were numerous, however, and inclined to cash in on the recent swing or stand aside to await news shifts at home and abroad.

Dealings turned sluggish after a fairly lively opening and, near the close, declines of fractions to around a point were widely distributed. Transfers were in the vicinity of 600,000 shares compared with 792,000 the day before when the direction was definitely upward.

On the offside most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, Great Northern, American Can, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, General Electric, Pullman, and Union Carbide. In front at intervals were Hiram Walker, Schenley, Radio Corp., Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, American Telephone and Oliver Farm.

In the curb resistance was exhibited by Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Singer Mfg., Mock Judson and Prosperity Co. "B." Slipping at intervals were Electric Bond & Share, Glen Alden Coal and Brewster Aero.

Bond Tone Steady

The bond market held a relatively steady undertone today although the rate of gain in the preceding session slackened and profit taking hampered some issues.

A few reorganization rails encountered supply areas following the modest advances on Monday but others were well supported along with most of the higher priced industrials and utilities.

Central branch Union Pacific Railroad 4s, recently inactive, moved up more than 2 points at one time on light turnover. The road is a part of the Missouri Pacific system.

Insurance Shares Tumble in London

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Industrial insurance shares tumbled in the stock exchange today with announcement of the Government's far-reaching social security plan.

The threatened government "freezeout" of approved insurance companies and societies under the new plan knocked down Prudential "A" $11.54 a share to $89.44 and drove Pearl off $6.00 to $53.26. London and Manchester declined $2.50 to $56.28.

Approved companies and societies function [illegible] Government's present social security program [illegible] Paper published today said the Government had concluded that under the new plan it would not be practicable to return them either as independent financial units or as agents.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1944, combined net income of $1,399,705 after all charges. This compares with net of $1,566,887 for the like period of 1943. The Holding Association net income for the 12 months' period was $1,324,417, or $49,812 above that of the 1943 period.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Walker H G&Wh 4	12	55	54½	54½	+½
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Walworth Co .30e	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅛
Warner Bros Pict	16	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
Warren Fdy & P	1	30	30	30	+¾
Wayne Pump 2	1	29½	29½	29½	
Webster Eisenlohr	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
Wesson O&S 1½e	13	24½	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
West Ind Sug ½aa	11	24½	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
West PEI 7pf7 †	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	+⅛
West PPowpf4½†	50	118	118	118	
West P El A 7 †	20	93	92¼	92¼	−¼
WVa Pulp&Pap 1e	3	24	23¾	23	−¼
West PEl6pf6 †	10	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅛
WVa P&Ppf4½ †	20	107	107	107	
West Auto Sup 1	10	33½	33	33½	
West Maryland	1	4	4	4	−⅛
WestUnTelA 1½e	14	45	44½	44½	−¼
West Un Tel B	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅜
WestingAirBr ¾e	15	28	27⅞	27⅞	
West El&Mfg 3e	2	103	103	103	
Weston El Inst 2	1	33	33	33	+1
Westvaco 1.40	2	31½	31¼	31½	+¼
Westv4½pf4¼ †	20	105¼	105¼	105¼	+¼
Wh&LE pf 5½ †	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	+¾
WheelingSteel ¾e	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Wheel Stl prpf5 †	10	77¾	77¾	77¾	+⅛
White Motor ¾e	4	25⅛	25	25	+⅛
White Sew Mach	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
Wilcox O & G 20e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
Willys Overland	19	16⅛	15⅞	16	−¼
Wilson & Co	11	10⅛	10¼		
Wilson-Jones ¾e	6	11¾	11½	11½	−½
Woolwth FW 1.60	20	43¼	42¾	42⅞	
Worth P & M	6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+¼
Wor P cv prpf4½	2	69½	69	69½	+2¼
Wor P prpf 4½	2	68½	68½	68½	+1⅜
Wright Aero 7g †	10	79	79	79	−1
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¾
York Corp .30e	15	14¼	13⅞	14	−¼
Young Spg&W 1a	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
YoungstSh&T1½e	3	38½	38½	38½	−⅛
YoungS&TpfS½†	10	103½	103½	103½	−½
Youngst Stl D ¾e	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
Zonite Prod .15e	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales. (*) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution. (**) For each 70 shares held on com. stk. (‡) Ex-rights. (‡) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (§) Stamped.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	Treasury	High	Low	2:00
1	2¾s 5-48	106.3	106.3	106.3
1	3s 5-50 Mch	101.20	101.20	101.20
1	2s 52-50 Sept	101.10	101.10	101.10
5	2½s 70-65	100.10	100.10	100.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
8	Allegheny 3½s 54	104¾	104½	104¾
8	Am&FP 5s 2030	95	95	95
3	Am I GC 5½s 49	104⅛	104	104
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Am T&T 3½s 61	109	109	109
24	Am T&T 3s 56	122½	122¼	122¼
69	Am Tob 3s 62	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
3	Ang CN deb 67	69	69	69
15	Arm Del 7s 78	114	114	114
6	ATSF 4s 95	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
25	ACL 1st 4s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
45	ACL clt 4s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11	ACL 4½s 64	86	85⅝	85⅝
43	B&O 1st m 48	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛
74	B&O 95 A	54	53¾	53¾
52	B&O 95 C	61	60¼	60½
30	B&O 2000 D	53	52¾	53
33	B&O 96 F	53¾	53⅛	53¼
26	B&O cv 60	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
33	B&O 4s 48	89⅞	89	89⅞
5	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	84½	84⅛	84½
5	B&O SW 50	67½	67	67
1	BethStl 3¼s59	105¾	105¾	105¾
18	BostMe 4½s70	56¾	56¾	56¾
3	BostMe 4s60	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	BrkUG 5s50	102 7-32	102	102 7-32
36	BufR&P 57st	61⅞	61½	61½
5	Can P 4s perp	94	93¾	93¾
11	Cen G cn5s45	46¾	46⅛	46¾
1	CenG 1st5s45	83½	83⅛	83½
17	CenPac 5s60	89	88¾	89
1	Cen P 1st4s49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7	C&O 3½s 96 D	106	105⅞	105⅞
1	C&O 3½s 96E	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
19	Chi&A 3s 49	25½	25⅛	25¼
3	CB&Q 5s 71 A	108½	108¼	108½
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	110½	110½	110½
13	C&EI inc 97	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
12	CGW 4½s 2038	54½	54⅛	54½
7	ChiI&L 5s 47	70⅞	70½	70⅞
2	ChiI&L 5s 66	11	11⅛	11⅛
199	CMSPP 5s 70	55¾	55⅛	55⅜
68	CMSPP 5s 2000	12½	12⅛	12⅜
19	CMSP 4½s 89 C	83⅛	82¾	83⅛
7	CMSP g 4s 89	79½	79⅛	79½
129	C&NW 4½s 99	69⅛	67¾	67¾
4	C&NW 4s 89	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
28	CRIP 4½s 52 A	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞
49	CRIP f 4s 34	41¾	41⅛	41⅛
34	CCCSL 4½s 77	70½	70	70
3	Cl UT 5s 73	102	102	102
24	Cl UT 4½s 77	96¾	96⅛	96¾
3	Col G 52 May	105	105	105
3	Col G 5s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Com Ed 3½s 58	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
10	Con Ed 3½s48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Con Oil 4½s51	104¾	104½	104½
2	ConsP 3½s70	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
5	CrucStl 3½s55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	CubaN 5½s42r	43¾	43⅛	43¾
2	DayPL 3s70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Del & Hud 4s 63	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
36	D&RG 4s36	52	51½	51½
4	D&RGW25s55	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	DRGW 5s55a	4	4	4
5	DetEd 3s70	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	DuqLt 3½s65	108	107½	108
16	Erie 4½s 2015	80½	80	80½
3	Erie 4s95	106	106	106
3	FirestTR 3s61	104	104	104
4	FlaEC 5s74	46	46	46
5	Gdrich 4¼s56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10	GtNor 4½s77E	111	111	111
15	GtNor 4s46G	103½	103⅛	103⅝
2	GtNor 3¾s67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	GM&O inc2015	82	81⅞	82
2	HousOil 4¼s54	105	105	105
54	Hud C 5s62A	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
19	H&M r5s57	60¾	60½	60¾
20	H&M inc5s57	28⅝	28½	28½
12	Ill Bell 2¾s81	103	103	103
5	IC 4s53	79	79	79
40	IC r4s55	80	80	80
21	IC 4¾s66	62½	62⅛	62½
32	ICCSL 5s63A	70½	70	70
21	ICCSL 4½s63	64⅛	64⅜	64½
2	IntGN1st52	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
9	IntGN 5s56B	49	48¾	48¾
2	IntGN 5s56C	49	49	49
16	Int HE 6s44	68⅛	67¾	67¾
23	IntT&T 4½s52	90	89¾	89¾
16	IntT&T 5s55	92½	92	92
1	Jon&L 3¼s61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3	KC Sou 5s50	85	85	85
2	KC Ter 4s60	105½	105½	105½
1	Lac G 5½s53	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10	Laut N inc75	53½	53½	53½
2	Leh V 5s2003st	46¾	46½	46½
31	Leh V 4½s2003	40¼	40	40¼
43	Leh Val 4s2003	36⅞	36¼	36½
16	Lorillard 3s63	103⅝	103½	103½
8	Lou & A 5s69	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	L&N 5s2003B	106½	106⅛	106½
1	L&N 4½s2003	106	106	106
7	Manati S 4s57	77⅛	77	77
10	M-K-T aj 5s67	44	44	44
11	M-K-T 1st4s90	66¼	66	66¼
25	Mo P 5s77F	66¾	66	66
10	Mo P 5s78G	66½	66	66
36	Mo P 5s80H	66⅝	66	66
46	Mo P 5s81I	66¾	66	66
23	Mo P g 4s 75	24⅞	24⅜	24¾
2	Mont P 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Mor&E 4½s 55	56½	55⅞	56½
18	Mor&E 3½s 2000	54⅞	54	54
35	Nat Dist 3½s 49	103	103	103
1	NET&T 5s 52	115¼	115¼	115¼
6	NO Term 4s 53	105¼	105	105¼
30	NYC 4½s 2013 A	65¾	65¼	65¼
63	NYC r 5s 2013	71⅝	71	71
5	NOTM 5½s 54	80	80	80
9	NYC cn 4s 98	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
14	NYC cv 3¼s 52	100⅛	100	100
12	NYCHR 3½s 97	95⅛	95	95
6	NY Ch SL 5½s 74	107	107	107
44	NY Ch SL 4½s 78	100	99¾	100
4	NYNHH 6s 48	54⅝	54½	54⅝
5	NYNHH 4½s 67	53¼	53¼	53¼
5	NYNHH 4s 55	49	49	49
3	NYNHH 4s 56	49	49	49
25	NYOW r4s 92	15	15	15
3	NYWB 4½s 46	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	NorfS 2014	37⅜	37¼	37¼
24	NorP 6s 2047	98½	98	98½
1	NorP 5s 2047	82¾	82¾	82¾
15	NorP 4s 97	101½	101⅜	101½
2	NorP 3s 2047	63¾	63½	63½
5	O&LCh 4s 48	19	19	19
7	OWRRN 4s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6	PG&E 4s 64	107¼	107¼	107¼
9	Pen P&L 4½s 74	109½	109½	109½
1	PenRR g 4½s 65	117	117	117
1	PenRR 4½s d 70	105	105	105
1	PenRR g4¼s 81	115¼	115¼	115¼
3	PenRR 3¾s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	PenRR 3¼s 52	103½	103½	103½
17	Peo & E inc4s90	44⅝	44	44
3	Pere M 4½s80	97	96⅞	96⅞
4	Phil Co 4½s61	108¾	108⅛	108⅜
17	Ph RCI 5s49	28⅝	28½	28½
21	Ph RCI 5s73st	66⅜	66½	66⅜
5	Phil Ry 4s37	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5	Phil Pet 2¾s64	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Port GE 4½s60	105	105	105
2	Rdg 4½s97A	104½	104½	104½
1	RIA & L 4½s34	45	45	45
15	Rutl 1st 4½s41	18½	18½	18½
2	StLIMS 4sRG33	100	100	100
34	St LSF 5s50B	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞
30	StLSF 5s50Bct	34⅛	34	34
35	StLSF 4s50A	41	40⅝	40⅝
34	StLSW rf4s90	56¼	55⅝	56¼
73	Sea AL cdr45	41½	41	41
13	Sea AL 4s50st	66¾	66¾	66¾
10	Sea AL 4s50uns	66	65½	66
10	Sea AL 4s59	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2	Sea-AF 6s35 A	25⅛	23⅞	25⅛
8	SBT&T 3s 79	109⅜	109	109⅜
12	So Pac 4½s 68	77½	77	77
28	So Pac 4½s 87	75⅞	75½	75½
11	So Pac 4½s 69	77	76⅞	77
28	So Pac rf 4s 55	102¼	102⅛	102¼
40	So Pac 4½s Or 77	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞
6	Sou Ry cn 5s 94	116¼	116	116
8	Sou Ry g 4s 56	87½	87¼	87½
4	SWBell 3s 68	107⅛	107	107
8	Std O NJ 2¾s 53	103	103	103
1	T&P 5s 79 C	94¼	94¼	94¼
27	Th Ave 5s 60	38	37⅞	38
3	UnPac 1st 4s 47	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
55	Un Pac 3½s 71	106¼	106	106¼
4	Va Ry 3¾s 66	108	108	108
47	Wab 4¼s 91	75	74	75
80	Wab 4s 81	88	87¼	88
1	Wab 4s 71	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
22	W Sh 4s 2361	64¾	64¼	64⅜
5	W Md 4s 52	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
113	W Pac 1st 5s 46	99½	99	99
2	West Un 5s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
21	West Un 5s 60	106	105⅞	105⅞
1	West Un 4½s 50	107½	107⅛	107⅛
8	Wh Stl 3¼s 66	100	99⅞	99⅞
17	Wis Cen 4s 49	66¼	65¾	66¼
5	Young ST 3¼s 60	104½	104¼	104½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
2	Australia 5s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Brazil 8s 41	61	61	61
2	Braz 6½s 27-57	59	59	59
9	Buen A 4¾s 77	79	79	79
14	Canada 4s 60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Chile MB 6½s 57 a	17	17	17
5	Chile 6s 60 asd	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
6	Copenh 5s 52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
3	Denmk 6s 42	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
6	Minas G 6½s 58	40	40	40
3	NSWales 5s 57	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Pan 3½s 94 st	96	96	96
63	Peru 1st 6s 60	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
42	Peru 2d 6s 61	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
4	RioGdoS 6s 68	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	San Fe (Pr) 4s 64	86½	86½	86½
1	Ur aj 4¼s 79	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,417,000; previous day, 5,785,100; week goa, 6,193,000; year ago, 7,983,200; two years ago, 11,802,300; Jan. 1 to date, 2,040,402,200; yea rago, 2,830,102,775; two years ago, 1,660,150,800.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	ACF Brill war	2½	2½	2½
400	Aero Sup B (.20e)	3⅝	3½	3½
500	Ainsworth (¾g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
600	Air Assoc (.80a)	10⅛	9¾	9¾
100	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
3200	Airc Access	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Air-way ElAp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Ala Gt Sou (4½e)	97½	97½	97½
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25½	25½	25½
550	Alum Ltd (h8a)	73½	73½	73½
100	Alum Co Am (2)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¾	111¼	111¼
100	Am Beverage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Cen Mfg (½e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Am CP&LA (2⅜k)	43¾	43¾	43¾
350	AmCP&LAn(2.60k)	41⅝	41	41⅝
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	36⅞	36¾	36¾
50	Am Fork&Hoe (.80e)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1100	Am G&El (1.60)	32¼	32	32¼
100	Am Gen (.15e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Am Hard Rub (1)	19	19	19
100	Am Laun Mch (2)	31½	31½	31½
1200	Am Lt&T (1.20)	18½	18¼	18½
1300	Am Maracaibo	½	½	½
200	Am Republics (½e)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
600	Am Superpow	½	½	½
100	Am Superpow pf	19	19	19
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Am Writ Pap	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Anch Pot P (.15e)	3⅝	3½	3½
1700	Argus Inc	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
100	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Aro Equip (.70e)	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
500	AshlandOil&R (.40)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	10⅛	10	10¼
1400	Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Atlas D Forge (½e)	9⅝	9½	9¾
300	Atlas Ply (½e)	13⅞	13¾	13¾
100	Auto V Mach (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Avery & Sons ½e	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
100	Ayrshire P Coll	14½	14½	14½
700	Babcock & Wil (½e)	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
3100	Baldwin Loco war	9⅛	8⅞	9
100	Baldwin Rub (.60e)	9	9	9
1600	Barium Stl	3	3	3
100	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Basic Refract (.30e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Beaunit M cv pf	25½	25½	25½
200	Bellanca Airc	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Berk & Gay Furn	2⅜	2¼	2¼
500	Birds S Fdy (½e)	10	9⅞	9⅞
200	Bliss (E W)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
900	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
1800	Blue Rid cv pf	50	50	50
100	Blumenth (Sr.20e)	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
	Bohack (HC) pf (3¼k)	105	105	105
500	Bowb-B 1 pf	16⅞	16¼	16¼
900	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2⅜	2	2¼
800	Braz TL&P (2e)	19	18⅞	19
100	Breeze Corp (1.20e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
900	Brewst Aero	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Brit Celan	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Brown F&W	4¼	4¼	4¼
1600	Brown-F Dist	19⅜	19	19⅜
700	Brown Rubber	3	3	3
100	Buckeye P L (.80)	10	10	10
200	Buf N&EP pf	18¾	18½	18½
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf	109½	109⅛	109½
1400	BurmaLtd	1⅜	1½	1⅜
200	Burry Biscuit	3	3	3¼
100	Cab El Prod	1½	1½	1½
700	CalEl Pow (.30e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	CanCar&Fpf (h2.10)	23	23	23
100	CanIndAlc A (h.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1700	Can Marconi (h.04e)	2	1⅞	2
110	CaroP&L $7 pf	115	114¾	115
100	Carrier Corp	17½	17½	17½
1900	Catalin Am	8	7⅞	8
1.80	CenNYPow pf (5)	103½	102½	102½
200	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
800	Cessna Airc	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Chi Flex Shaft	36	36	36
1.75	Childs f	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
1100	Cities Service	13½	13½	13½
100	Cit Svc pf	106	106	106
100	Cit Svc pf B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	Cit Svc pf BB	100	100	100
100	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1400	Cleve Tract (1½e)	17	17¼	17¼
100	Clinch Coal (¼e)	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Colon Develop	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Comm P Svc (1.60)	24⅛	24½	24½
300	Comm Wat Svc	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Conn Gas & C	1	1	1
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	68	68	68
10	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	106	106	106
100	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	6½	6½	6½
75	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	43½	43¼	43½
200	Cons Stl Corp (2e)	12	12	12
100	Cons Textile	5	5	5
400	ContFdy&Mch (¾e)	12⅞	12¾	12¾
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	106¾	106¾	106¾
100	Copper Range (½e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Creole Pet (½e)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
600	Croft Brew (.05g)	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Crowley Milner	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Crown C Pet (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Crown Drug (.05e)	3	3	3
600	Crystal Oil Ref	1½	1⅜	1½
175	Crystal Oil R pf	20	18½	20
3300	Cuban Atl Sug	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
1200	Cuban Tob	16¾	15¾	16½
100	Curtis Mfg (.40e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
230	Dayton Rub (¾e)	20½	20	20½
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼
400	DennisonMfgA (.40e)	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
10	Derby Oil pf (29½)	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	DetGask&Mfg (1)	15	15	15
900	Det Gray Ir	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	DetMichStove (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Det Stl Prod (1e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
300	Diana Strs (.80)	11½	11¼	11½
600	Dobeckmun (¾e)	20⅜	20	20
200	Domest Ind A (⅜e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Duro-Test (.05e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	East Gas & F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	East G&F 6 pf (3k)	41	40¾	40¾
150	East G&F pr pf (4½)	72⅛	72¼	72¼
100	East Sta pf B	49	49	49
50	E Sug As pf (2½k)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Easy WashMB (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
6000	El Bd&Sh	11	10⅝	10¾
200	El Bd&Sh pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	El Bd&Sh $5 pf (5)	95	95	95
500	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Eq Crp $3 pf (2¼k)	39½	39½	39½
400	Esquire Inc (½e) xd	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1100	EversharpInc (1.20a)	41¼	40½	40½
100	Fairchild Cam (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1900	Fairch E&A (.20g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3700	Pansteel Met (¼g)	31⅞	31	31⅞
100	Pedders Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Ford M Ca A (h1)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Fuller (G A) (2g)	16½	16¼	16½
400	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Gen Finance (.20a)	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	87	87	87
25	Gen WatG&E pf (5e)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
250	Gilbert (AC)	14½	14	14½
3100	GlenAld Coal (1.20e)	17½	17	17
200	Goldfield Con	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Gorh Inc pf (35k)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
100	Grand Rap V (.15e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Gray Mfg	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Gt Atl & P nv (3¾e)	85¾	85	85¾
50	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
500	Greenf T&D (½g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	5½	5½	5½
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
200	Hall Lamp (.60e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Hecla Min (¾e)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100	Helena Rubin (1½e)	16	15⅞	15⅞
1100	Heyden Chem (.60e)	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
300	Holl C Gold (.36e)	10	9⅞	9⅞
50	Holophane (.80e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
50	Hormel & Co (2)	36	35	36
100	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	20	20	20
600	Humble Oil (1½)	39⅜	39¼	39¼
300	Huyler's	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Huyler's pf (3k)	23	23	23
200	Ill Pow	10½	10½	10½
700	Ill Pow div ct	13⅞	13½	13½
100	Ill Zinc (1.15e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
40	Ind Svc 6 pf	53½	53½	53½
50	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
200	Indus Finan vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	86	84¾	84¾
200	Int Petrol (h1)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Int Prod (¼e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1200	Int S Raz B (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Int Util pf (3½)	49½	49½	49½
100	Inters Home Eq	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Iron Firem vtc	20	19⅝	20
600	Jacobs A K	4	3⅞	3⅞
900	Jacobs (F L)	11⅜	11¼	11¼
10	Jer CP&L 7 pf	106½	106½	106½
2850	Ken-R T&LA	20½	18¼	20¼
200	Kennedy's (.90e)	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
10	Kimber Cl of	112	112	112
100	Kingston Pr	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Klein (DE)	16½	16½	16½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	108¾	108	108¾
1.20	Lack RR NJ	54	53¾	53¾
800	Lake Sh M (h.80)	17⅝	17	17
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Lane-Wells (1)	14	14	14
1200	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Le Tourneau (1)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1100	Lit Bros	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	17	17¼	17¼
500	Lone Star Gas	10	10	10
1700	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1	1
1.25	Long Is L pf	73½	73⅜	73½
2.50	Long Is L pf B	66	66	66
500	Manati Sug war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mangel Strs	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	McCord Rad B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	McWill Dredg (¼e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Memph N Gas	4⅛	4	4⅛
1700	Merritt-C & S	8½	8⅜	8½
1400	Masabi Iron	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Metal Tex (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Mich Bumper (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Mich Sug pf (.40k)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	MicromatHone (.35e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Mid St P B vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	MidWestCorp (.20e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Midwest Oil (⅛)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Mid West Ref (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	Minn Min&M (.05e)	60⅝	60½	60⅝
400	Mock J Voeh (¾a)	14⅜	14	14
400	Molybdenum (¼e)	9½	9½	9½
300	Monogram Pict	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Montg Ward A (7)	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜
100	Montr LH&P (.84a)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Mt City Cop (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mount Prod (½)	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Mount St T&T (8)	131	131	131
7300	NatBelHess (.05e)	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Nat City Lines	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1400	Nat Fuel G (.80)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	6	6	6
100	Nat Refin	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref (1.20e)	24½	24⅛	24½
100	Nat Trans	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Nat Un Rad	5½	5½	5½
100	Neptune Met A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Nat R A 6 pf	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
50	N Eng T&T (4½e)	108½	108½	108½
200	New Idea Inc [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	NJ Zinc	61½	61¼	61¼
50	NY&Hon Ros (2e)	29½	29½	29½
900	NYSpod Idsn (1½e)	15¾	15⅜	15¾
4100	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3
400	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
100	Nip Singapans (h.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	No Am Lt&Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	NorAmRayA (1½e)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	NorAm Ray B (1½e)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Northeast Airl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400	Nor Sta Pw A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Ogden Corp (½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Ohio Brass B (1.40e)	24⅛	22⅞	22⅞
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
90	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	115	115	115
10	Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	111½	111½	111½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
300	Pac G&E5½pf (1⅜)	33⅞	33½	33⅞
1800	Pantepec Oil Ven	8	7⅞	8
100	[illegible] (¼e)	16¾	16¼	16¾
1400	Pennroad (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Pa Gas&El A	2	1⅞	1⅞
10	Pa P&L $7 pf	107	107	107
200	PaWat&Pow (4)	55	54¾	55
100	Pharis T & R (.30g)	9⅜	9¼	9
100	Phillips Pkg (½e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Phoenix Sec	37¼	37¼	36¾
200	Pierce-Govern (.80e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
600	Pioneer Gold	3½	3⅛	3⅛
4700	Piper Airc (½e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
500	Pitts Pl Gl (2 e)	118	117¾	118
2400	Polaris Mng (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	PowCorp Can	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Premier Gld (.03e)	1	1	1
200	Prosperity C B (¼e)	10	9¾	10
1300	Pug Sd P&L .90e	13⅝	13½	13⅝
10	RKO opt war	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Raym Conc	23½	23¼	23½
900	Raytheon Mfg	40⅛	39½	39½
700	Red Bank Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛
7200	Repub Avia	6¼	6	6
200	Richmond Rad	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Rio Gr Val G (.02g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Rome Cable (.60)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Russeks F Ave (¼e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1200	Ryan Aero (.35g)	4½	4⅛	4½
1600	Ryan Cons Pet (.10e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
300	Ryerson & Haynes	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4100	St Regis Pap	6⅛	6	6
300	Samson Unit	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
1400	Schulte (DA)	3	3	3
350	Schulte (DA) pf (5)	74¾	73½	73½
100	Scovill Mfg (2)	33¼	33¼	33¼
40	Scran-SBW pf	83	83	83
100	Sec Corp Gen (.05g)	4	4	4
800	Segal Lock & H	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	10	10	10
100	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Sentry S Con	¾	¾	¾
300	Shat-Denn (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Sherwin-Wms (3)	98½	98½	98½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	259½	259½	259½
300	Singer Ltd (.191e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Solar Airc (.35e)	4	4	4
200	So Phosphate (.30e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Spalding	10	9⅞	9⅞
30	Spalding 1 pf (2)	45½	45	45½
600	Span & Gen reg	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Stand Brew	1	1	1
700	Stand Cap & S	13	12⅞	13
500	Std C&S pf (1.60)	24½	24	24
1300	St Pow & Lt	1/16	1/16	1/16
150	St Pow & Lt pf	95¼	95	95½
500	Stand Prod (½e)	12	12	12
200	Stand Sil-Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Stand Tube B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Starrett Corp vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Stein (A) & Co (1)	15	15	15
600	Sterling Inc	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Stetson (JB)	13½	13½	13⅛
100	Technicolor	22½	22⅛	22⅛
300	Textron Inc	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
300	Tishman Realty	7½	7½	7½
200	Too Sec Ltd	12¼	12¼	12¼
60	Todd Shipyds	75¾	75	75¾
400	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Udylite Corp (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Unit Airc Prod (1)	10	9⅝	10
2000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2	2	2
200	Un Cig Wh Strs prpf	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
1400	Unit Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1100	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1-32	1-32
400	Unit Lt&Pow A	½	½	½
1700	Unit Lt & P pf	81	81	81
500	Unit Prof Sh	1¼	1¼	1¼
60	Unit Sh M pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
100	U S Radiator	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	United Stores	⅞	⅞	⅞
1900	Unit Wall Pap (.15e)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
300	Univ Cooler A (¾e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
500	Univ Pict (2e)	20	19⅞	20
400	Utah-Ida Sug (.15e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Utah Radio	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
60	Valspar f (3k)	46	46	46
300	Venezuel Pet	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Vogt Mfg (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Waco Airc (.30g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Waitt & Bd B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	WestVaC&C (¼e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	West Air Lines	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	West Tab&Sta (2e)	25	24⅞	25
600	Wichita R Oil	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	27⅛	27	27
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
700	Wright Harg (h¼)	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors. (xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat:					
Chicago		1.62⅛	1.59¼	1.60	1.61⅝
Minneapolis		1.57	1.51⅝	1.52¾	1.55⅞
Kansas City		1.57	1.53	1.53⅛	1.56
May Wheat:					
Chicago		1.60⅛	1.57⅛	1.57⅞	1.58¾
Minneapolis		1.53	1.50⅛	1.51⅛	1.52⅛
Kansas City		1.53	1.50⅛	1.50⅞	1.51½
July Wheat:					
Chicago		1.50¼	1.47¼	1.57⅞	1.50⅝
Minneapolis		....	....	....	....
Kansas City		1.43⅛	1.40½	1.41	1.42⅞
Dec. Oats:					
Chicago		.63⅛	.60⅞	.61⅜	.64⅛
Minneapolis		.59	.55⅜	.56⅜	.59⅜
Rye, Chicago:					
Dec.	1.04	1.04¼	1.02⅛	1.03	1.05⅛
May	1.05½	1.50⅛	1.02⅞	1.03⅜	1.05
July	1.00⅞	1.00⅞	.98	.98½	1.00⅞
Barley, Chicago:					
Dec.	1.04⅞	1.04⅞	1.01⅞	1.02	1.04⅞
May	.98⅛	.98⅛	.95⅛	.96⅛	.98⅛
July	.93	.93	.91⅛	.92⅛	.95

Wool

Grease					
October	....	....	....	90.5b	90.5
December	....	....	....	88.0n	88.0
March	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.2b	86.1
May	....	....	....	84.2b	84.2
July	....	....	....	83.2b	83.1
Tops					
October	....	....	....	131.0b	130.8
December	126.0	126.5	126.0	128.4b	126.4
March	119.0	119.0	118.5	119.0b	119.0
May	115.5	116.0	115.5	115.7b	115.4
July	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0b	112.9

bBid. nNominal.

Cotton

October	22.02	22.03	21.93	21.93	22.08
December	22.00	22.02	21.86	21.86	22.03
March	21.91	21.97	21.81	21.81	21.98
May	21.94	21.95	21.79	21.81	21.96
July	21.81	21.83	21.61	21.63	21.80

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.14
January				1.35n	1.35
Eggs					
October	35.45	35.45	34.75	34.75	35.80
November				35.25o	36.00
December	36.25	36.25	35.25	35.30	36.25
January	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	33.00
Potatoes					
November	3.21	3.25	3.21	3.25	3.20

n—Nominal. o—Offered.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.30a	Bird & Son. In	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
2.00	Bos Edison	36⅜	36	36⅛	36⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
..	Bos & Me prpf	38	37½	38	37⅜
..	Bos & Me B pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6
..	Bos & M st A pf	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅛
..	Bos & M st C pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
	East Mass A	18	18	18	18
2.00	Eastern SS pf	37	37	37	40
1.00	Ecnmy Grcry	16¾	16¾	16¾	16
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜
3.50a	Mergenthaler	59	59	59	57⅛
	Old Colony RR	25c	25c	25c	12c
.60a	Reece But H	11	11	11	11
.60a	Shwmut Assoc	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1.60a	Torrington	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞
2.12½b	Unit Shoe M	73	73	73	73

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Structural Steel Bookings Top '43

NEW YORK (AP)—August bookings of fabricated structural steel for bridge and building construction totaled 40,299 tons, compared with 37,583 tons for the same month last year, the American Institute of Steel Construction announced. Bookings in July totaled 77,371 tons. August shipments for bridge and building construction were 44 118 tons, compared with 50,229 tons in August, 1943.

DPC Funds for G. E. Plant Outlay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Defense Plant Corporation has contracted with General Electric Co. for additional facilities at a plant in West Lynn, Mass., to cost $420 000.

Business Failures Low

NE WYORK (AP)—Commercial and industrial failures in the week ended Sept. 21 totaled 24, against 23 the preceding week and 33 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6½	7⅛
American Barge Line Co	12½	13⅜
American Hardware Co	34½	36½
American Manufacturing	50¾	53¾
American Manufac 5 pf	96¾	..
American Optical Co	30¾	32¾
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	43	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	81	
Appleton Company	34¼	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅝
Arlington Mills	52¼	55½
Art Metal Construction	24¾	26½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	23⅛	25½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	109	
Bendex Home Appliance	9⅝	10⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18¾	20⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin 5s pf	77¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	
BostonWharf Company	22⅜	24⅛
Boston Woven Hose&Rubber	36	38½
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	34	36½
Brown Durrell	5⅝	6⅜
Campbell AS Co Inc	8¾	9¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	36¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅝	18¼
Colonial Stores	22½	25½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44	46¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¾	31¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¾	30¼
Draper Corporation	76	79
Durly Plastic & Chemical	24⅛	26½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11¼
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	9⅛	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	22¼	24⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	61½	64½
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½	92½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	35	37
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	
Harrington & Richardson	1⅜	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	37	39½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅞	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅛	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	32
International Detrola	14	15⅜
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	40	42½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¼	8
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113½	118½
Marathon Paper Mills	27¼	19¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63½	66¾
Merck & Co	37¾	40½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108¾	112¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	23⅛	25¾
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10½
Nashawena Mills	19⅛	20⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31⅞	34¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	80¾	84¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅝	30⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6
National Shirt Shops	15⅜	16⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66	70
New England Lime	4⅞	6⅝
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	35¼
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	45	48
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	118	113
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson & Co	49¾	52½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	61¾	
Sanford Mills	43	45½
Submarine Signal Co	33¾	36¼
Tampax Inc	5⅞	6⅝
Time Incorporated	62¼	65¼
Triumph Explosives Inc	3⅝	4
United Elastic Corp	17	18½
U S Envelope Company	75	79½
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	125	130
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	95¼	99
Waltham Watch Vo 7 pf	105¼	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28¼	30½
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	44	47
Warren Bros Class C	18½	20
West Point Manufacturing	45	48
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49½	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	40⅛	41⅞
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	21⅝	23⅝
American Casualty Company	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Ins Newark (½a)	14⅜	15⅜
American Re-Insurance (2)	52½	55½
American Reserve	15¾	17¼
American Surety (2½)	53½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅞
City of New York (½e)	17⅝	19⅛
Connecticut General Lib (1a)	52¾	54¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Association Phil (2a)	58	62
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅜	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Mar (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅝	8⅝
Great American Ins (1.20)	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	101¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42	45
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅞	28⅝
Homestead (½)	13⅜	15¾
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	84½	87
Jer. Insurance N Y (1.60)	37¼	40¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅝	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	8⅛	8⅞
Mass Bonding (3½)	67¼	70¾
Merchant & Mfs of NY (.40)	5	6⅛
Merchant Fire Asso (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
National Union (2a)	163	173
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¼	49¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅛	14⅝
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	6⅛	6⅞
Northern (3a)	85	89½
Pacific Fire (5)	95½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14
Phoenix (2a)	80½	84½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅝	36⅝
ReinsuranceCor New York (.075e)	4⅞	6⅝
DepublicInsurCoTexas (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revene (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	63¾	71¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121½	126
Standard Accident	59¾	62½
Travelers (16)	497	512
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37¼	39¼
Unitel States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅞	33⅞

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.96	4.34
Amerex Holding	28.50	30.375
American Business Shares	3.74	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	14.75	15.86
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.95	104.20
Boston Fund	18.01	19.37
Broad Street Investing	29.70	32.11
Bullock Fund	15.75	17.26
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.48	30.63
Chemical Fund	9.89	10.70
Christiana Securities Co	2450.00	2550.00
*Commodity Corp	8.85	
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.25	46.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard BalancedFd	21.89	23.52
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.49	14.48
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.00	41.25
FidelityFund Inc	19.16	20.63
Fund Investors Inc	23.14	25.36
General Capital	34.51	37.11
General Investors Trust	5.59	6.02
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.27	6.90
Low Priced Shares	5.87	6.46
Railroad Shares	3.48	3.84
Railroad Equip Shares	4.40	4.85
Steel Shares	4.32	4.76
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.59	24.29
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.89	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.67	S-1	......	26.84
B-2	32.12	S-2	......	14.41
B-3	19.81	S-3	......	11.61
B-4	10.15	S-4	......	5.27
K-1	18.96	K-2	......	23.60

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.20	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.60	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.97
MarylandFund	4.80	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.07	23.73
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.91	11.73
Mutual Invest	11.35	12.40
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.46
New England Fund	13.02	14.03
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.34	7.53
Railroad	5.35	5.90
Railroad Equip.	7.79	8.57
Steel	6.15	6.77
OldColony Tr Assoc	22.00	24.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.20	15.27
Quarterly Income Shares	6.68	7.33
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	
ScudderStevens & Clark	93.11	94.99
Repub Invest Fund	3.42	3.76
State Street Invest	43.00	46.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	16.94	18.61
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.79	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	
Diversified Tr D	5.78	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.93	5.69
Nation Wide Sec	3.84	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	..
NorthAm Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	..
North AmTrShrs1958	2.41	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.44	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	17.05	..
USElecLt&Pow "B"	1.83	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.75	35.75

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	24	25¾
Bank of New York (14)	432	444
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53	55
Brooklyn Trust (4)	106½	111½
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	101½	105
Chase National (1.40)	39	41
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49⅝	52
*Commercial (1.60)	47¼	49¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21½	23
Corn Exchange Bank&Tr (2.40)	50⅝	52⅝
Empire Trust (3)	78½	82½
First National N Y (80)	1675	1715
Guaranty Trust (12)	318	326
Irving Trust (.60)	15	16
Kings County (80)	1595	1645
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50⅝	52⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
J P Morgan	*244½	249½
National City (1)	37¼	39¼
New York Trust (3½)	95½	99½
Public (1½)	43¾	46¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	9¾	10⅝
United States (60a)	1425	1570

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	50⅝	53½
Merchants National (12)	327	342
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	51½	56½
National Shawmut (1)	25⅛	26⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13½	14¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120½	125½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16	17⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107	
Conn Light & Power	42¾	45
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40¾	43½
Green Mountain Power pf	85½	89½
Hartford Electric Light	54½	57
Haverhill Electric	27¼	29¾
Haverhill Gas Light	17½	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32½	
Lowell Electric Light	39¾	42¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	83	86¼
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34¾	37¼
Narragansett Elec pf	57	60
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34⅝	37
N E Power Assn 6 pf	63¼	65¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	102	106
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97	101
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41	43¾
Newport Electric	23	
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8½
Springfield Gas Light	22⅝	24⅝
Western Mass Companies	24⅝	26⅝

IRA PLATKY, Inc.
•
Insurance
Consultants
•
NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively
•
74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts. Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 115

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on Sept. 13, 1944, for the third quarter of the year 1944, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on Oct. 16, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business Sept. 29, 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

E. J. BECKETT, *Treasurer*
San Francisco, California

Says Debt Load Must Be Paid The Hard Way

CHICAGO (AP) — Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, said the nation's public debt problem must be solved "the hard way"—through governmental economy, increased production and adequate taxes.

He estimated, in an address prepared for a war service meeting of the American Bankers Association, that the U. S. public debt may approximate 300 billion dollars when the war ends, that handling the debt may absorb eight or nine billion dollars a year, and that total annual postwar expenditures of the Federal Government may range from 18 to 20 billion dollars.

Dr. Nadler advised against efforts to relieve the "debt burden through sleight of hand measures primarily at the expense of banks," and said:

". . . It would not be surprising if measures were to be suggested to solve the debt burden through unorthodox measures such as inflation. . . . Such a solution . . . inevitably leads to disaster.

"A second way of lightening the debt burden is at the expense of the banks, which can be achieved as follows: (A) to nationalize the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and thus save the interest on the Government obligations held by them. (B) to issue special low-interest-bearing securities to the banks in exchange for the Government obligation held by them now. (C) to institute the 100 per cent reserve system and thus save the interest on all Government obligations owned by the banks. (D) to redeem the outstanding obligations held by the banks through flat money or through a sharp depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold. . . ."

But Dr. Nadler contended a 300 billion dollar rebt could be carried by the United States, particularly if postwar production remains at a high level and the national income is large.

"The banks as well as every citizen interested in the future welfare of the country," he said, "must realize that the only way to solve the public debt problem is the hard way, namely, through the institution of economy on the part of the Government and its political subdivisions, through an increase in the production of the country and through an adequate tax system."

Three divisions of the association elected officers Monday. They included:

National Bank Division: Norfleet Turner, Memphis, Tenn., vice president.

State Bank Division: Wilbur W. McEachern, St. Petersburg, Fla., president.

Savings Division: Myron F. Converse, Worcester, Mass., vice president.

N. Y. Banks Start $100 Million Credit Pool for Small Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A $100,000,000 credit pool which small business can tap for reconversion and postwar funds has been established here by 23 banks at the direction of the postwar small business credit commission of the American Bankers Association.

This is the first of similar groups that are being set up under the A. B. A. program throughout the country as an additional source of credit for local originating banks who, faced with limited resources or legal lending limits, might be unable to provide the credit needed in their community.

Its formation was announced by Robert M. Hanes, chairman of the commission, who said its purpose would be "to implement, augment and undertake" the financing of small business concerns in line with the A. B. A.'s announced policy of utilizing the country's banking system to its fullest to meet postwar credit needs.

No Direct Solicitation

The name of the new organization will be the Bank Credit Group of New York City, Mr. Hanes said. It will not directly solicit loans within the or without the Second Federal Reserve District, simply holding itself available to member or correspondent banks which need assistance.

"In the reconversion and reemployment periods," Mr. Hanes said, "small business will have many new credit problems: war industries converting to peacetime production, and business generally gearing its activities to new demands for goods and services.

"The entire machinery of the American banking system will be utilized to the fullest extent in meeting these and other credit needs of postwar America. The banks of the country have a volume of funds adequate to finance most of the credit needs of industry, business and agriculture.

"If, however, a local bank is not in a position to extend either part or all of the credit needed it will be encouraged to make use of the credit facilities and the specialized experience of its correspondent banks in larger cities.

"While most of the postwar credit demands will be met by individual banks either directly or in co-operation with their correspondent banks, there may be instances were some banks, because of their limited resources, unfamiliarity with the type of credit desires, or barred by legal lending limits or the terms and conditions requested, may be unable to provide the credit needed.

Similar Groups Elsewhere

"The bank credit group of New York City was organized to meet such situations. If the banks within the Second Federal Reserve District or in other parts of the country are not in a position, either directly or in co-operation with their correspondent banks, to meet the full credit requirements of their communities they may turn to this group or similar groups that are being organized throughout the country as a third source of bank credit."

Membership in the group is open to all banks having their principal office in New York City. The original members of the group are:

Bank of the Manhattan Company; Bank of New York; Bankers Trust Company; Brooklyn Trust Company; Brown Brothers Harriman & Company; Chase National Bank; Chemical Bank and Trust Company; Commercial National Bank and Trust Company; Continental Bank and Trust Company; Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company; Empire Trust Company and First National Bank.

Also Grace National Bank; Guaranty Trust Company; Irving Trust Company; Lawyers Trust Company; Manufacturers Trust Company; Marine Midland Trust Company; J. P. Morgan & Company, Incorporated; National City Bank; New York Trust Company; Public National Bank and Trust Company, and United States Trust Company.

Great Northern Ry. Financing Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Great Northern Railway Company has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue up to $100,000,000 of general mortgage gold bonds.

The proceeds will be used to help redeem outstanding bonds totaling $119,887,700.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week recovered, in a quiet way, enough to make some of the chart theorists feel that the "secondary reaction" in the "major bull market" is about over, so that the market can now resume its upward march.

Volume was not particularly impressive, and in fact Monday's market was the slowest in many months. But at least there was hope in the fact volume tended to improve whenever the market turned up. Thus Tuesday's rise was on twice the volume of Monday.

Three groups distinguished themselves—the aircraft manufacturing shares, the liquor stocks, and the rail equipments.

Thus on Tuesday eight of the fifteen most active issues were in the aircrafts, including Douglas, Lockheed, Bell, Grumman, UAF, Martin, BOE and Consolidated-Vultee. The rise seems based on the change in the general outlook for the airplane market, as briefed in this column last week.

Rail Equipments Favored

Rise in the liquor shares was probably due to talk of still another beverage-making 'holiday' due to the improvement in the industrial alcohol situation. This appears a result of four factors.

1. It has been held back by the continued need for butylene for the aviation gasoline program, so that although WPB had expected to shift considerable of the butadiene program from alcohol, which is much more expensive, to butylene, it has not been able to do so.

2. On the other hand the huge alcohol-to-butadiene plants have been turning out up to 50 per cent in excess of their originally rated capacity.

3. The requirements for butadiene in making GR-S rubber have been somewhat lower than expected because of bottle-necks in tire-manufacturing.

4. The about-face in the food situation, marked especially by bumper grain crops, has made War Food Administration less reluctant to have grains converted into alcohol.

Rise in the rail equipment shares seems to reflect a better outlook for rolling stock orders both here and abroad. One of the big companies in this field is now making broad-gauge locomotives for the Russians. At least $100,000,000 is expected to be the cost of rolling stock replacements on the French railways. Continued pounding of the German Ruhr industries continually lowers the possibility of reparations-in-kind from the Germans in the form of railroad rolling stock.

It is possible that the present stock market, instead of discounting the period of transitional reconversion, may be currently appraising the prospects of the period much further off when both Germany and Japan are defeated.

Capital Replacement Market

One of the new calculations in this case may be the prospect that Germany may be much more shattered than had hitherto been expected. There seems a possibility that German resistance may eventually disintegrate into separate guerilla actions with the Nazis willing to go to any extremes of destruction to fight off ultimate extermination. This might ultimately make the question of a "hard peace" for the German people an academic one And it might also throw an even greater burden (or opportunity) to the United States, to supply the capital replacements for European industry, whether the Morganthau plan for the industrial disintegration of Germany goes through or not.

Tax-exempts, including the partially tax-exempt government issues, were again soft, dropping to the lowest levels of the year. Three explanations are at hand. One is the talk last month of cutting corporation taxes, which came to nothing for the time, but contained renewed suggestions for ending income tax exemption on bond interest. Also some suggestions would cut out the "surtax" on corporation income, or convert it into a "normal" tax, thus narrowing the market for partially exempt federal issues. And thirdly there is big talk of state and municipal outlays as soon as pressure of the war program lets up, and that would mean more tax-exempts coming on the market.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold for $72,000. **H. F.**

Gulf States Utilities Stock Offered Public

NEW YORK (AP) — Stone & Webster and Blodgett are offering publicly the unsubscribed portion of 120,000 shares of $4.40 preferred stock of Gulf States Utilities Co. at $106 a share.

Present holders of the $6 and $5.50 preferreds were offered the right to exchange their stock for the new $4.40 issue on a share for share basis, plus other inducements. Shares not exchanged will be redeemed upon expiration of the offer on Oct. 4.

34 Industries Barred From Tax Concession

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thirty-four industries have been tentatively precluded from claiming "depression" during the period of 1936-1939 in appeals to the internal revenue bureau for excess profits readjustments.

The period 1936-1939 is used in the excess profits law as a base for determining how much of a firm's income constitutes excess profits. One of the grounds for readjustment is that during that period the firm's profits were "depressed." A firm's excess profits payments are based on the gap between current profits and the average of the 1936-1939 period. Thus if the 1936-1939 profits were depressed, the gap would be greater.

The bureau's action in effect gave notice that a study by the bureau had indicated these industries were not depressed. The industries are:

"Agriculture and related industries; metal mining; bakery products and confectionery manufacturing; canned food products manufacturing; sugar manufacturing; non-alcoholic beverages manufacturing; liquors manufacturing; tobacco and products manufacturing; silk and rayon goods manufacturing; carpets, floor coverings, etc., manufacturing; clothing and apparel (not knitted) manufacturing; knitted materials and products manufacturing; rubber and rubber goods manufacturing (including tires and tubes); paper, pulp, and products manufacturing; printing and publishing and allied industries; petroleum refining; fertilizer manufacturing; stone, clay, and glass manufacturing.

Also motor vehicles and accessories manufacturing; agricultural machinery and equipment manufacturing; factory machinery manufacturing; electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing; office equipment manufacturing; aircraft and parts manufacturing; radios and parts manufacturing; shipbuilding and repairing; electric light and power; radio broadcasting; telephone and telegraph; water transportation and related activities; retail trade; motion picture theaters; motion picture producers, and national, state, and private banks; savings banks, and loan and trust companies.

Heads A. B. A. Unit

© Bachrach

Frederick A. Carroll

Vice-president and trust officer of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston elected president of the trust division of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Carroll has been active in association affairs for some years, having served two terms as the executive committee of the trust division, as chairman in 1943, and as vice-president prior to his election as president.

Davison Chem. Net for Year $2.68 a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Davison Chemical Corp. and subsidaries report net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,380,724, equal to $2.68 a share, compared with $1,293,007, or $2.51 a share, for the preceding year.

The 1944 net income is subject to renegotiation, but the report says preliminary review by the price adjustment section indicates no refund of profits will be required, hence no specific reserve has been provided for that purpose.

Pet Milk Co. reports net income of $638,567 for the June quarter, or $1.31 a common share, against $504,272, or $1.07 a common share, for the same period of 1943.

Motor Wheel Corp. reports net profit of $1,971,911 for the fiscal year ended June 30, or $2.33 a common share, against $1,868,224, or $2.21 a common share, for the preceding like period.

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries report net profit of $1,474,390 for the fiscal year ended June 30, or $6.83 a common share, compared with $1,408,321 or $6.38 a common share, for the preceding fiscal year.

Continental Motors Corp. reports net income for nine months ended July 31, of $5,074,757, or $1.69 a common share, against $4,375,627, or $1.46 a common share, for the same period last year.

Francisco Sugar Company and its subsidiaries reported for the year ended June 30 net profit of $1,584,904, equal to $4.52 a share. This compares with net profit of $260,082, or 74 cents a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year.

Easy Washing Machine Corporation reported for the six months to June 30 net profit of $297,507, or 41 cents a share based on combined Class A and Class B common stock against $105,058, or 21 cents a share last year.

Gamewell Company for the quarter to Aug. 1 earned net income of $112,051, or 94 cents a share, against $165,918, or $1.39 a share in the corresponding quarter of 1943.

Textron, Inc. reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $313,668, or $1.36 a common share, against $134,064, or 55 cents a share last year.

May Department Stores Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries report consolidated net profit for six months ended July 31 of $2,225,177, or $1.81 a share, after deducting inventory and war contingency reserves, against $2,095,482, or $1.70 a share, for the same period last year.

Montgomery Ward & Co. announced its net profits for the six months ended July 31, 1944, were $7,981,736, equivalent to $1.39 a share of common stock. Profits for the corresponding period of 1943 were $7,303,193, or $1.26 a share, after adjusting federal taxes to the final tax base. Net sales during the six months were $263,361,882, a decrease of 6.7 per cent under last year's record volume.

CLASSIFIED

DO YOU NEED JOB—HELP—HOME MOVER—FURNITURE REPAIR SERVICE? USE THE MONITOR CLASSIFIED

DO YOU WANT TO BUY—SELL—RENT EXCHANGE OR SERVE? ADVERTISE IN THE MONITOR CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work
• PIPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process piping.
• STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
• DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
Only qualified men considered
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

Electro-Platers
Polisher and Buffer
Silversmith
Tool and Die Makers
Mechanical Draftsmen
Precision Parts Inspector
•
Diamond Instrument Co.
North Avenue, Wakefield

GRANITE CUTTER wanted, monument business in western Michigan; layout, stencil and blast work; complete charge of shop; steady work at prevailing wage; state age, experience, etc. Box X-39, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

MAN OR WOMAN with some nursing experience preferred; to give care to gentleman; resident position near New York City; references required. Write Box W-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—MILLINERY COPYIST Must be experienced in making custom-made hats. Will pay transportation to Boston. Write or call. LILA'S, 14 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG woman assistant to superintendent for Bonney Home for Otris; good salary, room, private bath and meals. 403 Manteo Street, Norfolk 7, Virginia.

NURSE housekeeper, kind, reliable; permanent; N. J. suburbs; Christian Scientist desired. Write Box G-23, S. 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL maid for two adults, daughter 12 years. Salary arranged. 21 Oralynn Road, Newton Centre, Mass. Bigelow 5004.

LINDSAY BEAUTY SHOP, 2485 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y., wishes 2 all-around beauticians. Tel. FO 4-9703.

FINGERWAVER, manicurist, experienced; good salary. MADLAINE HAIR STYLIST, 391 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. (73rd-74th).

TWO maids for housework in girls' dormitory in Boston. Call KENmore 9766.

COMPETENT general maid, part time; 2 adults; central apt.; local ref. required. Phone Asp. 6910 bet. 9 and 12, morn. Brookline.

GENERAL maid wanted in Chestnut Hill; one in family; good wages, no laundry. Tel. Lon. 7151 between 10-5 p. m. (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OPERATING EXECUTIVE, age 36, draft exempt, experienced in purchases, production, distribution and general management; familiar with regulations of WPB, OPA, renegotiating agencies. Now located in Mid-West. I want opportunity in East where integrity and ability may be demonstrated in position of prime responsibility, or as assistant to key executive. Box S-28, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago 1.

EXECUTIVE position desired with a hotel not serving liquors, or personnel work with progressive company. Now employed as hotel assistant manager. Age 41 years. Excellent references. Write H. C. Mann, 384 Jerome Ave., Williamsport 36, Pa.

FOOD EXECUTIVE, com., indust. restaurant and cafeteria operation. Purchasing, cost control, menu planning, food preparation and production. Recipe standardization and personnel administration. Eastern and western experience. Excellent reference. Write Box C-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION, Christian Scientist, experienced, efficient, versatile (formerly teacher-business executive); pleasing personality, widely traveled, speaks French; 3 yrs. university; highest credentials. Write Box W-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE-COMPANION — Light household duties (Christian Scientist); versatile, willing, efficient; pleasing personality; highest credentials. Write Box H-33, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

COMPANION-Housekeeper with son desires congenial location; woman of intelligence, good cook; prefer position to serve only one. Vera Gareken, 177 Boston Post Rd., Weston, Mass.

TEACHER free until 2 p. m. afternoons for substitute or part-time teaching. Senior high Vicinity Boston. Social studies, business Eng. M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE, refined woman (Christian Scientist) offers part-time service as companion to one needing attention. ED. 4-7197 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C HAHN, 220 BROADWAY

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

NEWARK, N. J.—Companionship of refined lady, middle age; use of 5-room furnished apt.; no housework; no expense except food; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Teacher, Box M-41, S. 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MATURE woman going San Francisco Nov. 10-15 would give services for railroad fare. Write Box G-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
639 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BARGAIN—Summer or year-round home, So. Royalston; 6 rooms, lights, run. water, flush; garden land; price only $1000, ½ cash. Box R-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—An old Cape Cod or similar construction—preferably restored. A few acres desired, and located not more than 15 miles from Boston. Box M-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WINCHESTER, MASS. — Owner wishes to share furnished house; oil heat, light, tel. included; rental $125; references required. Fessenden, K. T. Sullivan, Realtor, Win. 0684-2770.

PAYING GUESTS

THE GEORGIAN, 50 miles from N. Y., small, congenial resort, Shunnemunk Mts.; rest, study, good food. Open through Nov. Enjoy autumn's colorful foliage. Booklet, $30.00. MRS. BOCK, Washingtonville, N. Y. Phone 20F6.

BEE AND THISTLE INN, Old Lyme, Conn.—Delightful for vacation, honeymoon, or all-year residence; charming inn, excellent food; train service at Saybrook. Booklet.

"Southern Mansion" Guest Home—Miami Fla. Lovely double and triple bedrooms. Convenient to buses and restaurants. 366 N. E. 18th St. Phone 3-6523.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG lady, vocal student, wishes room and kitchenette, piano preferable. Write Box P-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

SHIPFITTERS
and LEARNER SHIPFITTERS
Needed Immediately
Apply at Shipyard or U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

BUYER
Experience in volume waste paper buying; position in Illinois; salary arranged. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 State St., Boston.

UTILITY ACCOUNTANT
Familiar with continued property records; excellent firm. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO business girls, recent college graduates, now working in mid-town section of N. Y. C., wish to sublet a furnished apartment. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

MUSICAL GUIDANCE HALL
1774 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Complete living quarters for business women who want a work shop for music, piano in each room; inexpensive, convenient, choice; girls only. Cap. 8570, 2-5 p. m., for appointment, or write.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractive room, excellent location; kitchen privileges. Phone 7-2730.

N. Y. C.—Furnished room and bath, private family; near Columbia University. Write Box F-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 146th Street, West of Broadway—Single-private; references. Phone ED 4-4917 (evenings).

N. Y. C., 126 Riverside Drive—Attractive furnished rooms for women, running water; $16 to $14 weekly. MISS CASEY, manager.

PENMANSHIP

OZMENT PENMANSHIP CORRECTOR—Corrects your penmanship in few hours. Write OZMENT, 17, Arcade Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 8 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
6 consecutive daily insertions	.25	.50
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	.18	.35
3 times within 7 consecutive days	.15	.30
6 consecutive days	.12	.25

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China Windsor Art Galleries, 46 Arlington St., Boston

CLOTHING

Original Max Keezer Co. Only one store. We buy used clothing, bric-a-brac, jewelry and silver, 1109 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 0302.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street Boston Hig. 1816

JEWELERS

Masonic Rings and Charms
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

TWO experienced New York City salesmen, now calling on manufacturers and wholesalers, interested in additional lines. Write Box M-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking) Box springs repaired Prompt service Phone Com 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up WELLS & CO. 393 Boylston Street Boston

MILLINERY

ORIGINAL model hats (including women's), $10.50 to $14.50, under personal guidance of HELEN A. LEVIN, Olcott Hotel, 27 West 72nd St., N. Y. C., Suite 115

OIL BURNER SERVICE

Oil Burners Maintenance and Repair Service. Tel. Melrose 4088. Edwards Service Co. 175 Lebanon St., Melrose, Mass.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

ORGANIST WANTED

WANTED—Player for Organstron in Christian Science church. Sunday morning and Wednesday evening services. Mrs. Florence E. Brown, 13 Wilson Parkway, Lockport, N. Y.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT, Inc.
3rd Floor, 3 Bromfield St., Boston, LIB. 3913
Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIOS Repaired by Experts. Bring or Send Your Radio to BASS ELECTRIC, 115 Federal Street, Boston

RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO. 869 Boylston Street. Boston Com 4045

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned, All Makes. Han. 3121 ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1416, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 739 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1231

WE PAY spot cash for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4406.

Nazi Guerrillas Stalk Allies; Vichyites Aid Undercover Foe

Continued from Page 1

Interior. In some cases, also, disguised as F. F. I., they are stealing supplies.

What makes their capture difficult is that they are being hidden and aided by members of Pierre Laval's French militia and the Vichy Gestapo, who also have had to take to the maquis.

Fanatical Nazis Left to Spy

Some of these groups of Germans are believed to be merely hiding in hope of filtering through eventually to Germany, but others, on the contrary, are known to consist partly, at least, of fanatical SS and Gestapo men, deliberately left behind to act as spies behind the lines and to do as much damage as possible. Reports from occupied German territory indicate that this is being done on a considerable scale there.

Allied Attitude Stiffens

As a result of this Nazi activity behind the Allied lines, there at present is a marked stiffening of the attitude here toward the Germans. In American military circles as well as French there is fresh realization that the conquest of Germany still constitutes a grim problem, solution of which will not be aided by any relaxation of the strictly military outlook toward all Germans—soldiers as well as alleged civilians. For this reason, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's orders forbidding fraternizing between American soldiers and Germans within the Reich has been welcomed here.

During a recent visit to Rötgen, Kornelimünster, and other places across the German frontier, I saw many instances of this fraternizing. The fault does not lie with individual G. I.'s, who are only seeking relaxation and company to relieve the strain and boredom. But tightening up of discipline from the top was badly needed.

For instance, when Allied Military Government officers in Kornelimünster discovered three German soldiers in civilian clothes, they took no punitive or disciplinary action against them at all, but merely turned them over to the American Army, which interned them as prisoners of war, making no distinction between them and genuine prisoners in uniform, though, according to the rules of war, they were liable to be shot as spies.

Position in France

The position in France is somewhat different. German "partisans" are mainly operating in central France in the region of the Loire, in the Rhone Valley, and in parts of Alsace. Disrupted communications and transportation difficulties hamper the task of clearing them up.

Strategically these undercover German fighters are not important. But they are regarded as significant evidence that the Germans have not been beaten yet by a long shot, and that to relax from the sternest attitude toward the Germans at this stage is merely to play into the hands of the Nazis.

British Ban Urged

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lord Vansittart asked the Government today to follow the American example and forbid any British soldier to fraternize with German citizens.

He suggested in the House of Lords that an order make clear that "we entered Germany not as friends, but as conquerors bent on reducing the German nation to sufficient spiritual humiliation and military impotence to make it impossible for them to behave in the same way again."

The Bishop of Chichester and Laborite Lord Strabolgi disagreed with Lord Vansittart, formerly Permenant Undersecretary of the Foreign Office. Lord Strabolgi said photographs of Allied troops being friendly wiht German civilians in occupied villages should be dropped by the millions all over the Reich as an answer to enemy propaganda that "we are advancing to murder and rape and destroy."

War Brings Great Increase Of Women Workers in Unions

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, estimated today that there were at least three times as many women in American unions now as there were before the war.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of women delegates to the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Miss Miller also reported on the status of working women in Great Britain, where she has spent a year as special assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant.

"Both British and American working women believe that the time has arrived for women, in industry and in the home, to be given a status that will reflect the value of their service to the social and economic life of the community," she said.

Women in both countries, she continued, are working hard through their unions "to combat the deep-rooted fallacy that the retention of women in industry must necessarily prejudice the chances of employment for men" after the war.

In 1943 the number of women in British trade unions passed the 2,000,000 mark, an all-time high, Miss Miller reported.

She added that it was not likely that Britain's increased concern and interest in welfare of workers would disappear after the war.

"Since the beginning of the war, the British have been determined that their tragic sacrifices shall pay dividends in the form of a better social and economic order and from my observations, they are already well on their way," she said.

Employers Ease Attitude on Men Who Served Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts said today that oldtime objections of employers to hiring persons with any kind of criminal record "are giving way before the demonstration . . . that many will do excellent work."

Of 6,464 probationers who have entered the armed services, the agency said, only 37 are known to have been dishonorably discharged.

The report to the Annual Conference of Senior Circuit Court Judges, also said that in the last fiscal year there were twice as many civil lawsuits instituted in federal courts by the Government as there were private cases.

Suits by the Office of Price Administration and condemnation proceedings were chief factors in the increase. The Government likewise filed more criminal cases last year, with prosecutions concerning OPA regulations chiefly responsible. Prosecutions for immigration frauds also increased, but bankruptcy cases declined sharply.

Ships Banned

Continued from Page 1

lidifying its position regardless of American criticism. The Argentine Government has denied the State Department charges vehemently and has resorted to lampoon and ridicule of the American Secretary of State.

Today's discrimination against Argentine trade is expected to touch that country in a manner that will be felt economically, since Argentina depends so largely on foreign trade for economic prosperity.

While it could not be quickly verified, there is reason to believe that Britain is co-operating in this semiboycott of Argentine trade, since if it was ignored by British ships much of its value would be lost.

There has been some criticism here in investment circles that the United States' more drastic anti-Farrell policy was resulting in giving British capital a favorable position in Argentina which would be invaluable in postwar years.

While this latest move fits in nicely with the continued and persistent pressure that Secretary Hull has put on Argentina since President Farrell seized power in Buenos Aires, it only further antagonizes those who with former Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells are persuaded that our anti-Argentine policy is completely wrong and bound to wreck Pan-American co-operation. But as long as Mr. Hull is Secretary of State, one can be confident that this pressure on the Farrell regime will continue.

Japanese Withhold News of Prisoners

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Government has reported on only "very few" American prisoners of war in the past year, but similar information from Germany has been "relatively prompt and full," Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Kavanaugh, Chief of the American Section of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, said today.

Speaking at a Red Cross prisoner of war conference, Colonel Kavanaugh said he got more informatfon about Americans held in Japanese prison camps from their relatives than from Japanese authorities.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2195
and Braves Field . . . . Sta 9600

FOOTBALL
BOSTON YANKS
vs.
PHILADELPHIA EAGLES
FENWAY PARK Tonight 8:30
Tickets on sale at Boston Yanks Office, Statler Office Building; Fenway Park; Filene's Men's Store. Prices $3.60, $2.40, $1.20. Tax incl.

EXHIBITION
GOLF MATCH
WINCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB
September 27 at 3 P. M.
Harold (Jug)
McSPADEN
vs.
Byron
NELSON
Admission $1.00
Tax Included
McSpaden and Nelson are contributing their services and expenses to the Winchester Country Club for this event. Entire net proceeds will go to the Greater Boston United War Fund, towns of Arlington and Winchester.

Sports News

Writers Cover B's With Eyes On Scoreboard

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is a little difficult following the Braves these days. You have to do it with one eye on the scoreboard.

Out in the Middle West the Tigers and Browns are still battling for the American League pennant, and nothing that happens in the National League ever seems to match the thrills these two red-hot contenders provide daily.

Thus, although the Braves continued their series with the Pirates this afternoon, interest centered many miles from here. Even the boys down on the field who are going through the motions of running out the final week of the schedule, keep tabs on the American struggle.

Top Tie

It is now apparent that by laying off three or four days prior to their final games with the East, the Browns were able to rally their resources and snap back to the stride which has made them pace-setters through most of the season's first half. Everything still seems to favor the Tigers. But you cannot laugh off the standing, which early today showed the Browns and Bengals tied for the lead. These races do not always run the way they figure to on paper.

Still the most optimistic factor on the Detroit side is the schedule. Even if the Tigers continue to have trouble with Connie Mack's Athletics today and tomorrow, they close out Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday with the Senators, whom everybody has been pushing around for some time. At least, everybody except our Red Sox. On those four days the Browns must tackle the Yankees. The Yanks are still tough because, actually, they have not yet been mathematically eliminated.

Sox Slide

The Red Sox have folded like one of those chairs at an outdoor band concert. They are currently in the sort of streak which sees everything go wrong, and unless they snap to attention, they will slip into the second division. What a sad ending that would be for a season once filled with optimism! The Indians this morning were just three games to the rear and roaring upward.

The Braves have just about lost all hope of catching the Giants for fifth place. Now that the incompleted game of Aug. 1 with the Pirates has been added to the standing, Bob Coleman trails Mel Ott by 4½ contests, with only six to play.

After playing the ninth inning yesterday, that Aug. 1 game ended 13-8 for Pitt. Then the Braves went out and took the regularly scheduled game of the day, 5-4, in 13 innings.

Briefs . . . Red Barrett outlasted five of Frank Frisch's pitchers yesterday to gain his ninth victory . . . With two out in the 13th, Phil Masi doubled and Stu Hofferth, batting for Hugh Poland, singled for the winning run . . . The Red Sox made only two hits off a former team mate, Nelson Potter, in losing to the Browns yesterday, 3-0 . . . Lanky Russ Christopher is the Philadelphia hurler who stopped Detroit, 2-1 . . . He yielded only four hits . . . The Pirates have just about won their battle with Cincinnati for the runner-up spot in the National . . . Their cushion was 3½ games this morning.

The Braves have purchased Charley Cozart, southpaw pitcher, from the Atlanta club of the Southern Association . . . He is 25 years old, is six feet tall and weighs 185 . . . The big hurler has spent only three years in organized baseball and in '44 jumped from Class D to A . . . Tommy Nelson, second baseman bought recently from Milwaukee, has been rejected by the military . . . He reports immediately, probably tomorrow . . . Johnny Barrett, who once belonged to the Red Sox, is playing a good outfield and hitting well for Pittsburgh.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 25

International League Semifinal Playoffs
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 3 (teams are tied at three games apiece).
American Association Final Playoff
Louisville 2, St. Paul 1 (Louisville leads, three games to none).
Eastern League Final Playoff
Binghamton 6, Utica 0 (Binghamton leads, three games to one).
Pacific Coast League Semifinal Playoffs
Los Angeles 3, Portland 2 (Los Angeles wins series, four games to two).

American League

Games behind		W.	L.	Pct.	Games to play
	Detroit	84	64	.568	6
	St. Louis	84	64	.568	6
3	New York	81	67	.547	6
10	Boston	74	74	.500	6
13	Cleveland	71	77	.749	6
15	Chicago	69	79	.466	6
16	Philadelphia	68	80	.459	6
23	Washington	61	87	.412	6

Results Sept. 25

St. Louis 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 1.
New York 3, Chicago 1 (12 inns.).
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 6, Washington 0.

National League

Games behind		W.	L.	Pct.	Games to play
	St. Louis	102	46	.689	6
14	Pittsburgh	88	60	.595	6
17½	Cincinnati	84	63	.571	7
29½	Chicago	72	75	.490	7
36½	New York	65	82	.442	7
41	Boston	61	87	.412	6
42	Brooklyn	60	88	.405	6
43½	Philadelphia	58	89	.395	7

Results Sept. 25

Pittsburgh 13, Boston 8.
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 4 (13 inns.).
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 6 (10 inns.).
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frankie Sinkwich, former All-America halfback, led Detroit Lions to 27-0 victory over Brooklyn Dodgers in pro football game at Detroit.

Three Years Ago

Yankees set new American League double play record with 190 as they defeated Washington Senators twice.

Five Years Ago

Louisville won 7-0, first game of Little World Series from Rochester.

Swedish Track Stars to Race In U.S. Shortly

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26 (AP)—Gunder Haegg and Arne Andersson, Swedish runners who between them hold virtually all the world's middle distance records, and Hurdler Haakan Lidman, have accepted invitations from the U. S. Treasury Department for a series of races in America.

The tour, arranged to aid in the sale of War Bonds, will start late next month and continue until early December.

Because the runners want at least two weeks of conditioning on the other side of the ocean, they are expected to leave by plane soon for the United States.

Lidman, who speaks English well, will serve as interpreter and manager. Andersson, a school teacher, also speaks some English, while Haegg toured the United States in the summer of 1943.

The hurdler, probably least known to the U. S. sports fans, has been clocked in :14.3 for the 110-meter hurdles.

Prior to today's acceptance, both Haegg and Andersson had expressed their doubts concerning their ability to turn in good efforts on indoor board tracks.

Haegg could not be reached today for comment while Andersson's wife said that the man who ran the mile in 4:01.6 on July 17 this year was "out digging potatoes."

Nelson Desires To Win British Open After War

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (AP)—Top golfer Byron Nelson, his financial and tournament fancies turned true, wants to win the British open before hanging up his clubs.

"I never in my fondest dreams expected to win the money I've taken on the tournament circuit this year," he said, disclosing his $40,000 War Bond prize total may reach $50,000 by the time he tees off with Uncle Sam on income tax reports.

In normal times it would be even higher, Nelson said, because he made the money "with no indorsements or other commercial angles."

Following a Red Cross exhibition match here with Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Nelson told interviewers:

"If I keep on playing this kind of golf, I don't see any reason why I couldn't win the National Open again when the war ends.

"But I'll admit I've another ambition—I want to win the British open before I stack my clubs away."

He believes the British open—finished fifth in the only time he ever played in it—"will come back as a big thing" when "transocean flying will be a postwar habit."

Nelson said he "never believed" he could play his 1944 brand of golf.

"I have a stroke average of 69.34 a round for 73 rounds," he revealed. "That's nearly two strokes better than Ben Hogan's Vardon Trophy record of a little over 71."

Hornets Appoint Kaminsky Coach

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26 (AP)—Max Kaminsky, center purchased from the Buffalo Bisons a week ago, will coach the Pittsburgh Hornets during the coming American Hockey League season, John H. Harris, owner of the Hornets, has announced.

Kaminsky, who will be one of three player-coaches in the circuit, succeeds Larry Aurie, who resigned recently after five seasons with the Hornets.

Kaminsky captained the Buffalo club the two seasons he played there under Eddie Shore. Previously he played five years at Springfield.

The Hornet organization also announced hiring Johnny Mitchell, former referee in the American and National Leagues, as business manager and head scout.

Will Shift Game If Detroit Wins

DETROIT, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Detroit Lions' National Football League game with Brooklyn, scheduled at Briggs Stadium Oct. 8, will be shifted to Saturday night, Oct. 7, at University of Detroit Stadium, Lions officials have announced, if the American League-leading Detroit Tigers capture the pennant. The Tigers, in that event, would use their own stadium Oct. 8 for the fourth game of the World Series. The transfer, however, will not be made until the Tigers are certain of winning the title.

Yanks Face Eagles Tonight In National League Opener

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 15 months of organization, planning, and free-spending by Owner Ted Collins and his Boston Yanks' staff will bear fruition tonight when the Hub's newest professional football team makes its National League bow at Fenway Park.

With the Philadelphia Eagles as the opposition, the Yanks will either make or take the opening kick-off at approximately 8:30 p. m., and launch their bid for recognition among the circuit's membership of 10 teams.

While reams have been written about the Yanks—their possible stars, their troubles, their weaknesses, and their strength—the mere fact that they are able to field a team at all is probably the most amazing. That Head Coach Herb Kopf is having trouble cutting his squad down to the league limit of 28 is astounding.

Too Much to Expect

It is too much to expect that the Yanks will go right out and become the terrors of the league. Sober thought will bring the realization that although the ground has been broken, it still needs to be cultivated. A babe must toddle before it can walk, and must walk before it can run. Even so the Yanks must be brought along slowly until they can stand on their own two feet and look the rest of the league teams in the eye.

That they cannot do it immediately—League Commissioner Elmer Layden says the process will take at least three years—is no fault of Owner Collins, whose purse-strings have never been tied since he first acquired the Boston francise in June of 1943.

Did What He Could

The franchise cost him $50,000, but that tidy little sum was just the beginning. His outlay to date, and this mind you is even before the first game, hovers around a quarter of a million dollars. His return this year will be $60,000 in guarantees from six road games, plus whatever he takes in at the gate in his four home games at Fenway.

Collins has done what he could. No promoter could have done more. The rest is up to Coach Kopf and the boys, whose efforts physically so far fully have matched Collins' financially.

The future of the Yanks is in the hands of the fans, of whom the Yanks have just one request—patience.

Two boys who once played for Boston College will appear in Boston's starting line-up, Walter Dubzinski at center and Teddy Williams at tailback. Both have had previous league experience. The rest of the team will include enough veterans to steady the newcomers, although the depth in some positions is not as good as Kopf might like.

The rest of the local starting eleven this evening will include Keith Ranspot and Ed Crowley on the ends, Ed Franco and Ed McGee at the tackles, Augie Lio and Bill Walker at the guards, George Cafego at quarterback, Bob Davis at right halfback, and either Dave Smukler or Milton Crain at fullback. Smukler has an injured leg and may not be able to face the opening whistle.

Best Team Ever

The Eagles come here with what Al Ennis, their publicity chief, describes as their best team ever. "It's better than last year's outfit, which missed tying for the Eastern division title by just one game," he declared. "We've got more depth than we ever had before, and we've got more outstanding players. The fellows are confident that this is their year. That spirit, you know, is hard to beat."

Philadelphia's starting line-up, from left end to right end inclusive, will be as follows: Ferrante, Mandarino, Conti, Manzini, Michaels, Kilroy, and Cabrelli. In the backfield Coach Greasy Neale plans to start Roy Zimmerman at quarterback, Jack Hinkle and Ernie Steele at the halves, and Ben Kish at fullback.

The Eagles are no small club. Their line averages 210 pounds, and their backfield 201.

Before-the-game ceremonies tonight will include the singing of Kate Smith, and the kicking-off of Mayor Tobin. There will be a military parade and appropriate band music. Additional entertainment will be furnished between the halves.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Bill Crowley, veteran football official who will advise J. Basil Maguire in organizing the New York club of the Trans-America (Chick Meehan) League, argues that so many good football players are developed in the colleges that one pro league can't use nearly all of them . . . We never have heard a pro coach complaining about the over-supply. We never thought 17-year-old freshmen could play college ball, either, but they're doing all right these Saturday afternoons . . . Leading hitter in the minors during the past baseball season was Ripper Collins, Albany manager, with a 396 average . . . The American Hockey League won't follow the National by barring players who are subject to military call or who have war jobs. They don't have any Canadians to worry about.

The Notre Dame Publicity Dept. reports sadly that the team's first three left halfbacks average less than 166 pounds—George Terlep and Steve Nemeth 166 each, Nunzio Marino 165 . . . Where the Irish have the advantage over some clubs is in having three left halfbacks, regardless of weight.

The Sleepy Hollow Golf Club turned in an even $1,000 toward the fund to build a course at Halloran Hospital as a result of the Byron Nelson-Eddie Briggs vs. Jug McSpaden-Ed Dudley exhibition Saturday . . . Paul Richards, who is getting a lot of credit for the Tigers' fine pitching, was a rookie catcher with the Dodgers the same year that Van Mungo was a rookie pitcher . . . When Denver University rejoined the Big Seven Conference this year, it scheduled two games with Utah. Now Morris Ficklin, tabbed as Colorado's best halfback last season, has turned up in a Utah uniform instead of at D. U., and fans are wondering when the hollering will start again.

Marine Bill Vessie, former Columbia and Dartmouth star, won the high jump at a recent Parris Island track meet while wearing regulation "boondockers" (field shoes), which some Marines can hardly lift to walk to the mess hall . . . While playing in a Canton, Ill., golf tournament a while ago, Corporal Jim Williamson of Camp Ellis learned that his caddie was a bank president, who was lugging clubs just for fun . . . It is reported that Jim was willing to return the favor by caddying around the bank and looking for any stray dollars that went into the rough.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.305	Wietelmann	.239
Klutts	.281	Etchison	.211
Masi	.277	Workman	.209
Macon	.276	Drews	.202
Nieman	.264	Hofferth	.201
Wright	.261	Culler	.095
Phillips	.258	Poland	.000
Geraghty	.250		

Red Sox

Johnson	.326	Culberson	.244
Fox	.316	Newsome	.243
Tabor	.288	Cronin	.242
Metkovich	.282	Partee	.235
Finney	.279	Conroy	.214
Bucher	.270	Lake	.200
McBride	.247	Lazor	.118

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	9	7	Barrett	9	15
Andrews	14	14	Javery	8	19
Rich	1	1	Hutchings	1	4
Tobin	17	19	Cardoni	0	6

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	6	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	11	8	Woods	3	7
Barrett	8	8	Terry	6	10
Dreisewerd	2	3	O'Neill	6	11
Cecil	3	5			

Batting Title Is Practically Won By Dixie Walker

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Dixie Walker of Brooklyn had the National League batting championship in the bag today after a season-long struggle with Stan Musial of the Cards. The Dodger outfielder had a 19-point edge with six games to go. The American League was still a scramble with Boss Lou Boudreau of Cleveland the newest challenger to Bob Johnson of the Red Sox.

Even if Walker failed to hit the rest of the season his final average would be around .346 or two points higher than the St. Louis Cardinal defending champion has now. Dixie upped his mark three points during the week, ending yesterday, to hit a .363 figure for the season. Musial was hitting .344.

In the American, Johnson outdistanced his Boston teammate, Pete Fox, who slid from second to fifth, but Boudreau moved to within two points of the lead. With six games to play, Johnson was sitting .326 to Boudreau's .324. Bobby Doerr, now in the service, still has a chance to win with his .325 constant figure.

The top 10 hitters in each league:

National League

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Walker, Brooklyn	141	513	77	186	.363
Musial, St. Louis	142	552	107	190	.344
Medwick, New York	126	489	65	165	.337
Hopp, St. Louis	133	509	105	169	.332
W. Cooper, St. Louis	107	378	54	122	.323
Cavarretta, Chicago	149	600	105	191	.318
Weintraub, N. York	104	361	55	114	.316
Galan, Brooklyn	145	528	92	165	.313
McCormick, Cin.	146	554	76	170	.307
Holmes, Boston	149	607	89	185	.305

American League

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Johnson, Boston	138	500	106	163	.326
Doerr, Boston	125	468	93	152	.325
Boudreau, Cleveland	143	559	90	181	.324
Stirnweiss, N. York	148	620	121	197	.318
Fox, Boston	120	493	72	156	.316
Spence, Washington	147	566	76	178	.314
Siebert, Phil.	125	442	49	137	.310
Higgins, Detroit	142	519	72	158	.304
Estalella, Phil	132	475	49	144	.303
Kreevich, St. Louis	99	378	51	114	.301

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .363.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 114.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 113.
Hits—Cavarretta, Chicago, 191.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 50.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 33.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 26.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 17-3, .850.

American League

Batting—Johnson, Boston, .326.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 121.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 103.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 197.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 41.
Triples—Stirnweiss, New York, 16.
Home Runs—Etten, New York, 21.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 53.
Pitching—Newhouser, Detroit, 27-9, .750.

Michigan won the Big Ten baseball championship because it had a slugging crew that hit for .326.

European Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests. Comfortable; quiet. 20, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3350

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH—McLauchlans, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat remodelling specialists. Prompt service. Moderate charges. 129, Rose St. (nr. Castle St.)

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats with private gardens; central heating, etc., constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air-raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £300-£400 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Tel. Western 8181

HOUSES WANTED

LONDON.—Small house or part of house, modern or modernised to lease, easily accessible to Christian Science church. Box W-1919, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
58, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Phone Acorn 1794
Silks and Woollies special attention

POST VACANT

LONDON, N. W.—Required head cook, chef trained if possible; to cater for 45; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box W-1868, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, W. 2.—Cook general for business couple—good home for right person. Box W-1820 BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, secretary, commercial manager, seeks appointment with progressive company, wide experience accountancy, costing, budgetary control, general administration organisation; staff control; Nottingham, Derby or Leicester districts. Write Box W-1915, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C. meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles Tel. MAI. 2634

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place S W 7 Tel. Ken. 1961.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Gives lessons in correct SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9. Cunningham 1818.

Lessons in the Art of Reading in Public and Voice Production
French Lessons, also English to Foreigners
AMY FISHER, 2, Edmund's Walk, London, N. 2

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING. General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 237, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON—Private hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2150
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

LONDON

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE H. EVANS
Lancaster House,
237/9 Sussex Gardens, W.2
TEL: PADDINGTON 7106

PHONES:— CUNNINGHAM ...
F. WARREN & CO'S
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO. LTD.
RAZORS, SCISSORS
KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

ENGLAND

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

BEARMANS Ltd.
DEPARTMENT STORE
LEYTONSTONE E 11
REMOVALS & STORAGE
Tel. LEY. 1131, Ext. 10

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removes
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel 2588
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKBURN

Seven-One-O-One
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create fair better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (3 lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2463
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

BURNLEY

T. HIRST
High-Class Grocer
Post Office,
Briercliffe Road, and 278, Colne Road.
Orders delivered to any part of the district. Tel. Burnley 3999.

DERBY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
Best Class Bespoke Work
Moderate Charges

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
13 St. Peter's Street, Derby

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	E	O	P	O	L	D
A	▨	N	▨	S	E	A
S	M	E	W	▨	G	N
C	A	S	E	Y	▨	C
A	R	I	D	▨	P	E
R	I	M	▨	H	E	R
	N	U	B	I	A	
R	E	S	▨	A	S	E
A	S	▨	S	W	A	N
C	▨	C	H	A	N	T
H	E	▨	E	T	T	E
E	L	M	▨	H	▨	R
L	Y	D	I	A	N	S

26

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 468

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 63963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perrys
CAFE-RESTAURANT
32-36 Commercial Street Leeds 1.
NEXT TO THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
Telephone 27297

Gelders
Noted for
BLANKETS
CURTAINS
LOOSE COVERS
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S WEAR
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115, 119, VICAR LANE, LEEDS.

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberts Arcade
Lower Briggate. Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 139, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
Agents for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection
All sizes—All models
42/50, Bold Street Phone Royal 6116

P. W. TROXLER
Confectioner
LUNCHEONS, TEAS
57, Bold Street Tel. Royal 4255

MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
33, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA. 2251-2

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Never too busy to attend to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
MOULT HOUSE, MOULT STREET, MANCHESTER, 3. TEL. BLA. 5528.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 & 8, Albert Street Mansfield
For Quality Drapery
Always the Best Procurable
TEL. 271

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Jacqmar Fabrics
as used by the famous Dressmaking Houses exclusive to
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Grainger Street Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33958

NOTTINGHAM

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073. Hours: After 8 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER

Marian Cooper
Permanent and Marcel Waving
Beauty Preparations
Manicure
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St., Tel. 25836

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22698
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

ENGLAND

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

Eire

DUBLIN

★ For SPORTS GOODS
★ For WEATHERWEAR
Elverys
Dublin and Cork

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Footwear, Outfitting, Millinery, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Pims
of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
★ Let our 24 windows, representative of over 40 Fashions and Household Departments, be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN.
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzer's
MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO. LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

HELY'S
for GOOD SERVICE
Stationery, Printing, Leather Goods, Fishing Tackle, Sports Goods, Dog Requisites, Fountain Pens.
26-28, DAME STREET

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Patrick & Co.
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

THE MISSES MARTIN
Ladies' Hairdressers
Macdonald Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C. 3 Tel. Douglas 3602

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone: BELL 1616.
J. W. BLACK
64 ROTHES ST. GLASGOW

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
236/250 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

FLORENCE GORDON
297, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.
is now showing
BLOUSES and JUMPERS
to be worn with the New Tailored Suits

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Raking Leaves

My energetic neighbors rake
And sweep for hours and hours,
Gathering up the leaves that fall
Upon the grass in showers.

I, being less industrious,
Let the brown leaves stay,
Knowing that presently the wind
Will whisk them all away.

MARY FERGUSON LEGLER

Did You Ever Wonder

How Scalable Drawings Can Be Made Direct From Machine Parts?

By the aid of an extremely ingenious new drawing device, it is now possible to produce scalable projection drawings, directly from mechanical parts and assemblies. The device also increases the speed and accuracy of operations in the field of phantom and "exploded" views from two-dimensional engineering drawings and architectural drawings for illustrating catalogs, training manuals, and the like.

The new drawing machine is simple to use. The operator looks through an optical system from what resembles the eyepiece of an old-fashioned parlor stereoscope and follows the outlines of the mechanical part or the engineering drawing.

A marker on the end of an arm which reaches to a corresponding point on a large sheet of drafting paper enables the operator to mark reference points to be connected later. The marker does not draw a continuous line, but has an electromagnetic device or solenoid which causes a dot to be made on the paper each time the operator presses a button closing an electric circuit.

The various reference points thus obtained are then joined with appropriate curved or straight lines by means of ingenious triangles, dividers, and French curves.

The completed drawing so obtained is axanometrir — has the appearance of having been viewed from infinity. This, it is claimed, eliminates the distorted appearance often found in ordinary perspective or isometric types of drawings.

So accurate are the drawings made possible by this device that at least one airport is reported to be using the machine to make scale drawings of damaged aircraft parts and these drawings are taken to the airport repair shop, where the damaged part is reproduced directly from the drawing with speed and precision.

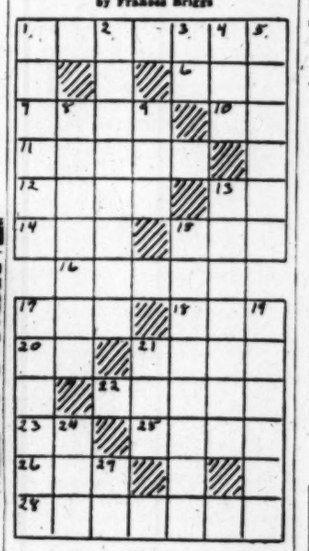
W. P. Keasbey

Tropics for Rice

Rice consumption in the Americas is greatest on a per capita basis in the tropics.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of Godowsky, famous pianist?
6—If heaven has its stars, what "has its pearls"?
7—What is smallest of mergansers?
10—Guinea (abbr.).
11—Who was Mudville's famous fictional batsman?
12—Dry.
13—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
14—Edge.
15—What is the objective case of "she"?
16—What is a light, fleecy wrap worn over head and neck by women?
17—A thing.
18—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
20—The Janus head was used on what Roman coin?
21—Zeus appeared to Leda in form of what creature?
22—What is most ancient form of choral music?
23—Pronoun.
24—Suffix.
26—Seeds of what tree have papery rims?
28—What ancient people are said to have first used gold and silver coins?

Across

1—What is an East Indian native sailor called?
2—Who was the servant or slave in whose behalf Paul wrote Epistle to Philemon?
3—Bone.
4—In what part of body is the crus located?
5—Vaslav Nijinsky gained fame as what?
8—Who "fight our country's battles on the land as on the sea"?
9—To marry.
13—If a Russian speaks of a "kulak," is he referring to a peasant, soldier, or rowboat?
15—In Longfellow's poem, Mudjekeewis was father of what Indian hero?
17—What is first name of Miss Crothers, American actress and dramatist?
19—Who is author of "Silly Girl"?
21—Pronoun.
24—What is a mining city of east-central Nevada?
27—What State of U. S. is nicknamed the "Queen State" (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Useful and Happy

St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.

They call it the Over-Thirty Association, but there are some bright young people of over fifty among its members, and here are some of the things they are doing.

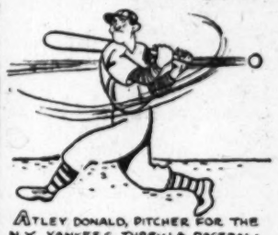
There was a little young lady of seventy-two, who said that she had been a children's nurse, and was ready to be so again. Her bright capability got her a job at once.

Then there was another young lady of sixty-seven who wanted to be a junior clerk in a Government office. As she was neither a stenographer nor a bookkeeper, her grade only earned her 30/- a week, but she said it was enough—with her old-age pension. Her work consisted of all sorts of odd jobs, such as making tea, and keeping the place neat and smart, and in a week everybody loved her.

A hospital in Bloomsbury had great need for a telephonist, and a charming elderly actress said she would like to help them—only she knew nothing of switchboards. They could soon teach her about that, said the authorities — but what about getting home when her shift ended at midnight? That would not worry her, she said. She had done night work for her own pleasure many a time, and now she would do it to help her country. So she got the job, and they say the hospital could not have a more polite and capable telephone operator.

There is a composer and music conductor of much the same age as the actress, who was a RAF officer in the last war, who has now taken a post as office messenger. He gets little pay, but has the love and respect of everyone from the heads of the office to the charladies.

Facts and Figures



ATLEY DONALD, PITCHER FOR THE N.Y. YANKEES, THREW A BASEBALL AT THE RATE OF 130 FEET A SECOND OR 94.7 MILES PER HOUR.

IT'S A FACT
DURING WORLD WAR ONE 85 AMERICAN SHIPS WERE LAUNCHED ON A SINGLE DAY: JULY 4, 1917

A YOUNG BLUE WHALE PUTS ON WEIGHT AT THE RATE OF 220 POUNDS A DAY.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Just a quick haircut—no tonics, no politics!"

In Lighter Vein

A Certain Party

Seems that a junior executive of the advertising firm of Young & Rubicam was sent to confer with a Washington official whose headquarters are in one of the big government buildings, where, naturally, you can't get in without a pass. Accordingly, he presented his credentials to a young lady at the reception desk and she filled out a pass for him. It got him in all right, which is a little surprising in view of the fact that after his name were the dire words "Young and Republican." — The New Yorker.

Handy to Have on Hand

"What can I do for you, madam?" asked the bank teller.

"Well," replied the newest customer, "please let me have some canceled checks. I just read in my budget book that they make good receipts."

This Week's Foolproof Hint

"When the machine is running straight, the back wheel should follow exactly in the track of the front wheel." — Bicycling note spotted by Punch.

His Preference

Army Sergeant: "Have you any preference?"

Draftee: "Yes, sir."

Army Sergeant: "What would you like to be?"

Draftee: "An ex-service man with a pension."—Exchange.

Today's Quotation

How good is man's life, the mere living!

—ROBERT BROWNING

NEWS ITEM— HITLER IS NOW REPORTED LEADING NAZI TROOPS ON WESTERN FRONT.

The Taffles—*Suds Understands*

By PALMER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But Don't Tell the Boss I Said So*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Must Be Low Tide*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dumbarton Doughnut

Some people see the doughnut and some people see the hole.

The draft just reported from Dumbarton Oaks for a world peace agency is described as a "90 per cent agreement," with a 10 per cent hole in it. The 90 per cent includes a council, with small Powers as well as big represented on it, an assembly whose capacity would be chiefly advisory, and a court. The 10 per cent that isn't there is an omission of machinery for taking action against a big-Power member.

But there is a second hole in this doughnut. And it will do no harm for the peoples to keep an eye on it.

Presumably the draft provides for police forces, because it empowers the council to determine when a threat to or breach of the peace exists and to determine what action is necessary to counter it. But the actual setting up of the police agency would apparently not take place until some time after the organization had been established.

Good reasons can be advanced for this program. The role of the small countries in peace enforcement involves innumerable details: which countries can supply the most strategically placed airfields, whose ports will maintain facilities for police use, how manpower quotas will be worked out in view of these special contributions.

But the very nature of the problem could mean interminable conferences after the war and a long postponement of the creation of a police force. In all postponements of this sort there is danger. It may be harder to induce peoples to make the necessary sacrifices for future peace after this present crisis has passed than it would be to enlist popular support now.

As reported, the new draft outlines something rather reminiscent of the old League of Nations. It must not be forgotten that the Covenant of that institution provided for sanctions, economic and military, in the event the members could agree as to when these were called for. Those who are today disillusioned about the League look particularly for signs that the new organization will be equipped with automatic checks against aggression.

That these are not yet perfected is indicated in a Russian objection to a plan to prohibit a permanent member of the council from voting if it is involved in a charge of aggression before the new league. The Russians point out that the technique of aggression has become so subtle it is not always possible to distinguish the aggressor without thorough investigation.

But this is not to disparage the achievements of Dumbarton Oaks. The entire conference has properly proceeded on the premise that force must be quickly available to preserve peace. And the conference has taken place in a general atmosphere much more conducive to realistic planning than existed in 1919. But there are still reasons why the peoples should keep their eyes on the hole in the doughnut. It must not become a loophole.

Clothes for the Liberated

A nation-wide campaign, non-political, taking place this week under the auspices of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, deserves the generous support of every civilian. The keynotes of sympathy and humanity have been sounded, and the more fortunate citizens of America are asked to give aid from bulging closets to the destitute peoples being liberated from their predatory oppressors.

So, along with general fall housecleaning, a home inventory is in order. That suit Johnny has outgrown might send back to school some lad in Holland now forced to stay home because he has nothing fit to wear. The "extra" coat could mean the difference between suffering and comfort this winter to a woman or child in France. The spare suit or overcoat could provide not only physical warmth but aid in restoring self-respect to the man starting work once more on his own in a freed country. The stored blankets could keep a whole little family comfortable.

Due to shortages of textiles and finished goods, clothing and bedding cannot be bought in anywhere near sufficient quantity to supply the more than 100,000,000 persons in need. The task therefore is largely up to the homes and hearts of America, with the Nation's churches acting as collection agencies. Remembering the courage of the "unconquered" people in conquered lands, we should deem the task a privilege.

". . . glad to see you"

The eyes, the hearts, the prayers of the Allied world are turned to that valorous, beleaguered British paratroop division battling for a foothold on the north bank of the Lek at Arnhem. These men fluttered down from the sky as the northernmost spearhead of that dramatic air-borne effort to liberate Holland and flank the Siegfried Line.

Theirs was the most isolated position. It was the hardest to supply; it was sure to be the focal point of the most violent German reaction. For several days, possibly as many as six, they held a desperate grip on the Arnhem bridge.

And all this time they were beset by gathering German forces until there were parts of three or four divisions, including many crack SS troops, pounding at them with far heavier weapons than could be dropped to the British from the skies. To make it worse, bad weather obstructed flying and even caused some of the food and guns to fall into enemy hands.

The British Second Army struggled north to give succor. Some Polish troops parachuted down to reinforce them. A tenuous line of amphibious trucks braved the hail of bullets to cross the Lek with supplies. From the besieged paratroopers crackled the wireless message: "Situation serious."

At this writing we do not know precisely how the Allied generals will effect the relief of this division. But we know they expect to accomplish it, and have so radioed the paratroopers. Their reply, which deserves a place among the gallant phrases of this war, was simply: "Situation unchanged—we shall be glad to see you."

Well, no gladder than we shall be to see them.

Lashing Back

Governor Dewey proved at Oklahoma City that Mr. Roosevelt has run into an opponent who can hold his own in rough-and-ready political battling. His speech was a telling one. If it was more telling in kindling the enthusiasm of partisans than in persuading undecided independent voters, it must be remembered that such enthusiasm is an important factor in campaigning.

The speech was a methodical, point-by-point reply to the President's charges of fraud and falsehood in earlier Dewey statements, but it also displayed a real fighting spirit. The Governor's points about "the indispensable man" and the Administration's prolonging of the depression were most effective.

Mr. Roosevelt has not in words said that he is indispensable. But many people can find no other interpretation of his acts in seeking a third and a fourth term when the greatest of American Presidents have considered it possible for the country to get along without them after two terms.

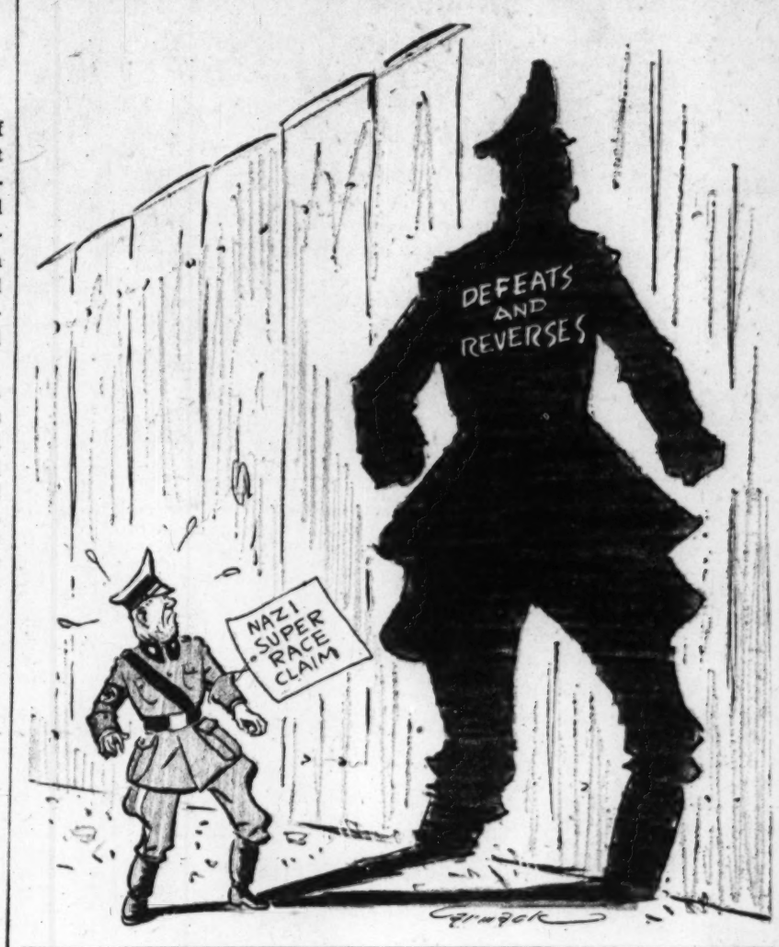
While the Democrats have habitually had it their own way in dwelling on the "Hoover depression," the Dewey counterattack on the "Roosevelt depression" as lasting longer and leaving 10,000,000 unemployed even after seven years, is now beginning to take effect.

The Republican candidate has every right to examine the Democratic candidate's record in the matter of preparedness. Mr. Roosevelt's foreign and military policy is so often hailed as perfect that the true picture would not appear unless the flaws were pointed out. There are others besides those Mr. Dewey mentioned. And if the Democrats try to blame the 1929 depression on the Republicans, they can expect them to blame unpreparedness on the Democrats as the party in power.

Yet the complete picture here will hardly help Mr. Dewey's case. For the President did not say the country was prepared when war came; he denied Mr. Dewey's reported allegation at Des Moines that the Administration "did absolutely nothing to prepare the American people for the war." We can understand why Mr. Roosevelt objected to that statement. The Republican candidate has much better ground than this on which to attack, for into the preparedness picture must come his own strange opposition to Lend-Lease in January, 1941, and the votes of most of the Republicans in Congress to maintain the arms embargo and to defeat conscription and Lend-Lease. America would have been even less prepared had they had their way.

Whatever the temptation to lash back and to harp on past mistakes, we trust that both candidates will heed what Mr. Dewey is reported to have found the people asking for—"constructive answers" to the problems ahead.

Anyway, They Can Boast of a Super Shadow



Doors to Germany

The Wide Horizon

By Sydney A. Clark

The first three doors to Germany which the American armies forced were those of Trier, Eupen-Malmédy, Aachen — in that chronological order. A fourth door, perhaps the most important of all, is farther to the north, opening from Holland's Gelderland province (Nijmegen and Arnhem) to Germany's province of the Prussian Rhine. Upon this door British and American ground and air-borne troops batter with a determination matched only by the obstinacy of the German defenders. The fury of this swirling struggle in the north at present pales all the others, since each side realizes that once that door is breached the road lies open, through level tank-country, straight to Berlin.

Each of the doors mentioned above is of extraordinary interest in historical background and in present color. Trier is the most Roman of all German cities, indeed the only one which actually has a classic face, including a "Roman nose." I first saw it on a frosty night of January when all its "features" were outlined in thick rime. From its "nose," the famous Porta Nigra, depended a row of icicles. Trier—called Trèves in French—is the same Augusta Treverorum which Emperor Augustus founded in 14 B. C. (Julius Caesar had conquered and tamed the Treveri 40 years earlier) and which Trajan, Valentinian I, Gratian and Constantine developed. Their buildings, including a great amphitheater and two basilicas, are a classic backdrop to the modern city of nearly 100,000. Caesar thought the Treveri the finest "cavalrymen" of all the Belgae, and it is to be noted that they were Belgae, not Alemani.

Trier has so far escaped serious damage, and it is to be hoped that its wonderful old buildings will not be made into fortresses by the intransigence of the desperate Germans. Some of the finest, many-castled river scenery of the whole Reich is seen along the twisting Moselle, which meanders from Trier to Koblenz, where it flows into the Rhine, but the rushing American troops will have no time or taste for pleasant scenery. Once clearly through the barrier, they will strike straight on across the bleak Eiffel Plateau, to hit at Koblenz.

* * *

Eupen and Malmédy (together with the township of St. Vith) constituted a sort of Belgica Irridenta from 1815, when the Prussians appropriated these marches at the Congress of Vienna, until the close of the First World War, when Belgium got them back, by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The people of these border towns are chiefly Walloons. They are now "back in Belgium" and vastly happy over it.

Aachen is, of course, more famous as Aix-la-Chapelle. It is politically within Germany, though so close to the frontier that its western border is the border of Holland and Belgium. This is the city of Charlemagne, who was born here, in the palace of his father Pippin the Short, and is supposed to have been buried here in the cathedral. One sees a stone slab under the dome marked simply "Carlo Magno." Above this is a celebrated chandelier presented to the cathedral by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

Charlemagne made Aix a fabulous center of Western culture and learning, the second city of the entire Holy Roman Empire. Nineteenth-century Germany managed to make Aachen almost dull, though its mediaeval character, highlighted by an old town hall on the site of the Carolingian palace, still shines through the uninspiring surface. The twentieth-century militarists and Nazis have made Aachen a fanatical corner of their "holy soil." And now the American First Army fights to make it free.

* * *

The battle of the northern door bids fair to be a classic of this global war. The fighting centers in that "Mesopotamia" of Holland which lies between the Waal Rhine, guarded by Nijmegen, and the River Lek (which is the "Old Rhine"), guarded by Arnhem. This between-rivers section, a ribbon of verdure ten miles wide running from the German frontier westward to the Rhine Delta and the North Sea, is popularly known to Hollanders as de Betuwe, which is to say Batavia, for so it was known to the Romans. It is a paradise more fertile than the original Mesopotamia between the Tigris and the Euphrates, for practically the whole Betuwe is one glorious orchard. Never, in any country, have I seen such miles and such millions of perfectly "domesticated" fruit trees as I have seen here in times of peace.

Nijmegen, great treaty town of history, lies on the south bank of the Waal Rhine. Arnhem, ten miles due north, lies on the north bank of the Lek Rhine. There lies the stage of heroes, for both the Rhines must be crossed by our infantry and armored divisions. The epic of the capture of the great Nijmegen Bridge, a mile-long asphalt skyway visible from a great distance, will last as long as the story of this war. The epic of Arnhem, written chiefly by Americans, Britons, and Poles who "dropped in" by parachute, will live as long as memory itself. If these two cities and their bridges are firmly secured and held, Allied troops seem set to charge around the end of the Siegfried Line. They will perhaps race like a prairie fire from that Batavian door through the Rhineland, the Ruhr, and all Germany, scorching the Nazis from their lair.

Statesmanship Gauge

The Bookshelf

By what accepted rule shall we, who record our solemn decisions at the ballot box on election day, appraise the service to ourselves and our country rendered by those delegated to act for us? Too often we are prone to employ in our testing processes the measure of service rendered, not to the country as a whole, but to the party to which we profess allegiance. Too often, likewise, we condemn, either with or without measure, what we regard, reasonably or unreasonably, as subservience by those not of our particular political faith to their and their party's peculiar creed.

Perhaps the time has long been due for a sober and definitely documented appraisal of Henry Cabot Lodge. It has come at last in THE GENTLEMAN FROM MASSACHUSETTS, by Karl Schriftgiesser (Boston: Little, Brown. $3). Mr. Schriftgiesser has brought to his task thoroughness in documentation, as well as clarity and directness in the presentation of essential facts.

Great men, since the dawn of organized effort to make it possible for members of the human family to live together, have been flattered and made proud and arrogant by their admirers and have come under condemnation and adverse criticism by their enemies and those who feared them—but not enough to refrain from wordy chastisement.

It was inevitable that Henry Cabot Lodge should, during the years of his activity upon the great world stage, be cheered by those he served, even if they feared him, and be made to suffer, as only a proud man may suffer, by enemies who feared him not enough to save him from their arrows.

His biographer makes no pretense of disguising his personal estimate of the statesman he analyzes. Even if one should agree with him in the essentials it would hardly be possible to overlook the too generous interjection of adjectival phrases, possibly out of place in so important an appraisal of character and accomplishment.

Most of us, whatever our particular political faith or whatever our estimate of causes and sequences, have long since weighed in the balance those who conspired to defeat, and did defeat, the ratification by the United States Senate of President Wilson's League of Nations plan.

The popular verdict has condemned Senator Lodge. There is no disputing that the mutual antipathy between Wilson and Lodge inspired and fired the organized revolt. But Lodge had plenty of company. His less vocal but equally determined aides in the Senate made possible a world disaster which, it may be, those who followed, as well as he who led, lived honestly and sincerely to regret.

F. L. P.

Robots and the Senatorial Election

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Robot bombs have revolutionized warfare. They have changed geography. They have shrunk the earth. Yet members of Congress keep on talking about Dumbarton Oaks as though there had been no change.

Martin Sommers of the Saturday Evening Post was one of the half dozen of us who were taken to North Ireland and distributed, as war correspondents, to waiting warships just before D-Day. Afterwards he went back to England like the rest of us and experienced the robot bombs. He has written about them in the current issue of his magazine. He says about them what everyone knows to be true who has ever come in contact with these things or appreciated what they have done to old-fashioned war.

The German robots are being defeated, but the trick is there all the same—waiting for the next war. And if we don't finally put an end to war now by some such international postwar security scheme as Dumbarton Oaks is working out, robots will assuredly be used. If they are used, it is going to be just too bad for civilization.

There are two destructive effects of robot bombs. One is the obvious fact that they are so devastating. Suppose we make a botch of this new peace as we did of the last one, and Europe starts rearming. Every antagonistic nation will set up robot installations directed at the principal cities of its rival. It can't help itself, any more than it could help building tanks, airplanes, and warships. But this time the armament race is intrinsically far more terrible. For this time, by the mere pressure of a single finger on one pushbutton, a flight of these robots can be released that will wipe out a whole city.

That is bad enough, but the second destructive effect is even worse. People haven't seemed to grasp this yet. As long as you know your neighbor country is arming with these new robots—armament automata—you can have no security. No city can sleep soundly at night that knows these things are silently pointed at it across enemy borders. Think of the new emotional strain that will follow any diplomatic crisis of the future!

A surprise Pearl Harbor was bad enough when conducted by airplanes over hundreds of miles of sea. But imagine the close-packed cities of Europe made vulnerable to this new weapon, with its ever increasing potential range and destructiveness. What politician in Europe can, at the height of an international quarrel, take responsibility for delaying the release of these things, when his own cities may be crushed by the other nation's surprise attack? Can people wait for a formal declaration of war any longer, when surprise may mean annihilation?

Mankind, you see, is at last up against something allowing no compromise. We have just about reached the point where man's machines of destruction surpass the intelligence of man to control them. The time has come seriously and calmly to contemplate the old warning that "civilization cannot outlast another war."

This brings me down to the next point. If an international fire-alarm system to prevent future conflagrations by aggressor states is to be worth anything, it must act quickly. Robots don't wait. If the peace agency can't move fast, it is hardly worth moving at all. And yet there are members of Congress who are already attacking the Dumbarton Oaks proposals because they would commit the United States to fast action without long Senatorial debates in each case. Maybe it is risky to join a fast-moving international fire-fighting squad. But it is not so risky as having none at all.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R), of Minnesota, told me and others Monday in an interview that he regards 11 of the 32 Senators now up for re-election as obstructionists who might oppose America's joining effective international action for peace after this war if they are returned. He doesn't mention names but says the voters can figure it out for themselves by the Senators' past records. To him international co-operation is the dominant question of the campaign. It centers largely in the Senate because that is the treaty-ratifying agency.

So that's the whole story: robots and Senators. A person who feels strongly about it can do a lot more now in this election with his vote, than he can afterwards by writing letters to Congressmen.

Brave Men Make a Free Press

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Every day we work with linotype operators, photo-engravers, printers, stereotypers, etc. We have always had high regard for their technical ability and their character. But, frankly, we didn't appreciate what they were capable of until we read about what has been happening in France.

In the early days of the French underground press, during German occupation, it was possible to find printing plants in the provinces where a newspaper could be set up and printed. This was done by editors at a central point preparing their news stories, editorials, and articles, sending the copy by railroad workers or traveling man to the remote printing shop and having small quantities of the total run of the newspaper published in these areas.

While independent printeries still existed, page proofs on good paper would be taken of a page of type, photographed and made into a set of zinc printing plates in the photo-engraving departments of the big collaborationist newspapers. The plates were then distributed to little printing plants all over France operated by partisans, who ran off editions of a few thousand apiece.

But by autumn, 1943, the Gestapo was active enough in all parts of France to make anywhere dangerous and so the best thing was to move headquarters to Paris! The printing problem had to be solved in a new way. Its solution, details of which are given in a fascinating story by A. J. Liebling in the current New Yorker, throws a light of heroism on the printers of France.

Operators in the composing rooms of the great rich collaborationist newspapers of Paris would carry to their keyboards scraps of underground copy in their pockets. In between the lines of collaborationist propaganda, they would set a few lines of underground copy. They would smuggle the type out of the shop when they went home, give it to full-time underground men at agreed spots. One linotyper boasts merrily of the hundreds of columns of underground copy he set on the machines of the *Pariser Zeitung*, the German daily in Paris.

The Paris office of one big resistance paper was set up next door to a Gestapo office as a "factor of security."

Newsprint could always be obtained with enough money, which was generally forthcoming from the government-in-exile. Maybe some of it was lend-lease. The same situation prevailed in Poland, where before Warsaw was reduced to rubble there existed more underground newspapers than there had been legitimate prewar publications.

I have seen some of these newspapers and their world and national news coverage was surprisingly good, if terse, their editorials written with a fire and directness and intensity which can never be matched by the unmolested press. The word "unmolested" is deliberate. The Paris resistance papers, the underground handbills of Poland, and of the rest of the occupied countries are a great deal "freer" than are the publications of many happier countries. Freedom, these editors and printers have learned, is attained by courage rather than by statute.

The Paris resistance press, Mr. Liebling reminds us, made all its plans very carefully for taking over lavish collaborationist establishments and did so on the night before the Paris police arose and seized their prefecture. That night of August 19, while German tanks rumbled through the streets firing at anything that moved, Mr. Liebling says: "Reporters and copyreaders, proofreaders and linotypers, pressmen and copyboys and apprentices, armed with whatever they could lay their hands on, marched into the *Paris-Soir* building and took possession. There was no resistance. None had been expected. The old watchmen were glad to see the resistance move in." They had a few arms, some bottlefuls of gasoline and phosphorus and not much else. They were joined by some resplendently uniformed Vichy guards. They barricaded the building and proceeded to get out a paper. They were not attacked. In Mr. Liebling's words, "Stray bullets snicked through windows occasionally, but the copyreaders never even looked up."

We hoped we would all do the same if this necessity came to America. Certainly in Britain, printers and reporters and editors behave just as heroically under an even more vicious rain of bombs. The press is free and it is always free when brave men make it so.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published Daily Except Sundays and Holidays

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each, two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1237-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago ..... 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City ..1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.